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Established 1887

Nixon Orders Mining of Hanoi Ports, Cutting of Rail and Other Supply Lines

Demand 300 Jailed Guerrillas for Passengers

3 Arabs Hold Belgian Plane in Israel

TEL AVIV, May 9 (Tuesday).—Three Arabs hijacked a Belgian airliner before it landed at Ben Gurion airport yesterday and threatened to blow it up with its 100 passengers and 10 crew members unless Israel released 300 Arab guerrillas and flew them to a safe haven.

The hijackers, said to be armed with guns and grenades, used a loudspeaker to shout out their demands to Israeli officials at Lydda International Airport, outside Tel Aviv. They read off the names of guerrillas they wanted freed and said they should be brought to the aircraft. Only then would the passengers be released, the voice on the loudspeaker said.

It was not clear whether the demand for 300 prisoners was impossible, the hijackers reportedly answered in Arabic: "Non-sense, we know they are in Ramat Hashikma."

Early today, the hijackers amended their ultimatum—repair the plane by 5:30 a.m. (0330 GMT) or we blow it up.

The hijackers, reported to be two men and a woman who boarded the plane in Vienna, made their new demand after allowing the captain and first officer of the Sabena Boeing-707 to disembark and inspect the plane from the outside.

The pilot, Capt. Reginald Levy, said he found the aircraft unserviceable, airport sources said.

He then told Israeli authorities that the guerrillas had amended their demand deadline. They were now saying that if the aircraft was not towed away to the workshop and repaired by 5:30 a.m. they would blow it up, he reported.

It was not immediately clear why the plane was unserviceable.

Now it is clear whether the hijackers were sticking to their original demand for the release of Arabs held prisoner by the Israelis.

When the plane arrived yesterday, the hijackers gave the authorities a 10-hour ultimatum, expiring at dawn—saying if it was not met they would blow up the plane with everyone aboard. That deadline passed without incident.

Israel Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and the Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, were reported at the airport.

Transport Minister Shimon Peres said there were 60 men, 30 women, one child and 10 crew aboard the airliner, parked beside a runway about a mile from the terminal buildings.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli cabinet interrupted its session to discuss the hijacking emergency.

Israel has in the past always refused to make deals with Arab hijackers on the grounds that such deals would only encourage more attacks. It has a dispatch from Nicosia, Cyprus, said the hijackers had contacted the airport control tower there as the plane flew over the Mediterranean toward Lydda.

The Nicosia air controllers said the hijackers identified themselves as the Palestinian Black September organization, which claimed responsibility for the assassination in Cairo late last year of Premier Wasfi Telli of Jordan.

The three Arabs were reported to have seized control of the plane about two hours before its scheduled landing here on a flight from Brussels and Vienna.

In Brussels, a spokesman for Sabena said all passengers were searched for weapons before they boarded the plane.

An airport source in Brussels said the Arabs were made to strip and that police found no weapons. Their luggage was also searched. The source said the stripping of the Arabs came after a telephone warning that the plane would be hijacked.

Asked how weapons got aboard the flight, the Sabena spokesman said, "We wonder. We believe it happened in Vienna."

The spokesman said the security checks of the passengers embarking at Vienna were handled by the Austrian Airlines.

Offers Pull-Out on 2 Conditions

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—President Nixon announced tonight that he has ordered entrances to North Vietnamese ports mined to keep weapons and supplies from what he called "the international outlaws."

He said U.S. forces have been directed to take appropriate measures to intercept delivery of supplies by sea. He said rail and other lines of supply will be cut off, while air and naval strikes continue.

In a national radio and television address, Mr. Nixon said the measures he had ordered were already underway.

He spoke to the nation several hours after U.S. planes had returned to attacks in the Hanoi area after a three-week lapse. Earlier in the day he had worked over the plans in a three-hour session with the National Security Council.

Mr. Nixon never used the word blockade, but he said Hanoi must be denied weapons and supplies of war.

He said that all Americans would be withdrawn within four months from South Vietnam and the mining of North Vietnamese sea approaches halted at once, if two conditions are met:

- All U.S. prisoners of war are returned.
- An internationally-supervised cease-fire is instituted.

Mr. Nixon said nations shipping supplies to North Vietnam have been notified that they have three daylight periods to get their ships out, presumably from the port of Haiphong.

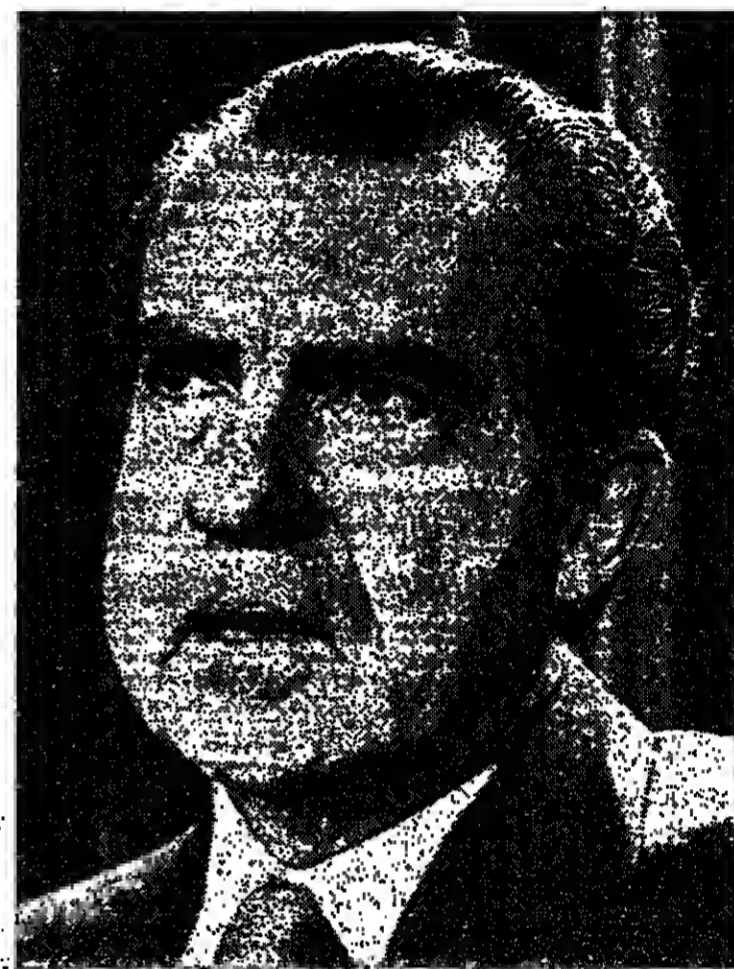
He said any ships entering North Vietnamese waters after that will do so at their own risk.

In a special message to the Soviet Union, which he is to visit May 22, Mr. Nixon reminded Moscow that "no Soviet soldiers are threatened in Vietnam but American soldiers are."

"Responsibility Is Yours"

He warned Moscow that unless peace was made in Vietnam, world peace would be seriously jeopardized.

Speaking solemnly, he told Moscow: "We do not ask you to



President Richard Nixon

that to continue, but that the Russians will be responsible if the policy fails.

He made no mention in his speech of his Soviet trip but White House sources through the day had insisted that plans for it were going forward on schedule.

The President recalled that he had sent Henry Kissinger, his national security adviser, to Moscow in April for four days of talks, some involving Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev. He said the Russian leaders showed an interest during those sessions in bringing the war to an end.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Nixon said, Mr. Kissinger met privately in Paris with Le Duc Tho, a member of the party leadership in Hanoi. But he said the North Vietnamese were unwilling, in private as well as in later public sessions.

Mr. Nixon said the episode of terms he called "the maximum any President . . . could offer" left him no choice but to take the military steps he announced.

Inaction Rejected

He referred repeatedly to the 60,000 American troops still in South Vietnam, saying that inaction in the face of the Communist offensive would jeopardize their lives.

There are only two issues left, he said.

"Do we stand by the lives of 60,000 Americans and leave the South Vietnamese to a long night of terror?" he asked.

Immediate withdrawal of those men, he said, would leave South Vietnam in danger of Communist takeover.

"We will not cross the line from generosity to treachery," he said.

"There is only one way to stop the killing," Mr. Nixon said. "That is to keep the means to make war out of the hands of the international outlaws of North Vietnam."

Mr. Nixon began his broadcast by referring to the North Vietnamese invasion of the South, which

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Communists Lose Ground

Right, Center Gain in Italian Vote for Senate

ROME, Tuesday, May 9.—Italy's dominant Christian Democratic party made a big showing early today in a national parliamentary election, confounding forecasts that would lose heavily to the neo-Fascist Social Movement.

The neo-Fascists were gaining a share of the Communist party, the agency for the week was losing for the first time in a seven-year election.

With about three-quarters of a vote counted for the Senate, the Christian Democrats had polled 33.7 percent of the total against 28.3 percent in the test elections. In 1968, the neo-Fascists were polling 3.3 percent, compared with 4.6 in the 1968 elections.

15 Percent Drop

The vote, of 50,901 districts of a total of 67,570, showed the Communist party running 1.9 percentage points behind its 1968 showing—down from 30 to 28.1 percent.

The two Socialist parties that participated in the center-left coalition which governed Italy for nearly 10 years until its recent collapse were, together, doing slightly better in the early returns than they did in 1968. In that year, they were united and obtained 15.2 percent of the votes cast. The Socialists, in the early Senate returns, had 10.9 percent and the Socialist Democrats, 4.4 percent. Their combined total was 15.3 percent, or 1.1 percent ahead of the 1968 vote.

The Republicans, who also participated in the center-left



Ismet Inonu

Objecting to Leftward Move

Inonu Resigns Chairmanship Of Turkish Republican Party

ANKARA, May 8 (UPI).—Ismet Inonu ended half a century of political history today by resigning in defeat from the chairmanship of the Republican People's party he helped found with Kemal Ataturk, father of modern Turkey.

Under the RPP banner, Mr. Inonu, 88, had served 10 terms as premier and 12 years as president of Turkey.

Mr. Inonu resigned less than 24 hours after a special party congress voted 709 to 507 to defeat his effort to oust leaders who are directing the party toward the left in search of more votes.

When Ataturk founded the party as the only one then existing in the fledgling republic, it followed his policy of nationalism and anti-Communism.

Heir Becomes Foe

The Republican People's party lost out to new parties formed after World War II. Since 1968, it has been unable to muster more than 20 percent of the vote. Many politicians said the RPP received those votes only because it still was led by a man who fought at the side of Ataturk.

At the party congress, Mr. Inonu attempted to oust supporters of Bulent Ecevit, 47, once his heir-apparent, who became his opponent as leader of the move to the left.

Mr. Inonu had told his followers, "It has to be me or Ecevit."

The grand old man of Turkish politics stormed out of the hall when it became apparent during balloting that it was going to be Mr. Ecevit.

His resignation as party chairman also removes Mr. Inonu as spokesman for the RPP in parliament. The job passed to Kamil Khrkuglu, the party general secretary and a leader of the Ecevit forces.

Tonight, Mr. Inonu told party leaders that he was withdrawing from active politics, party sources said.

Friends said Mr. Inonu fought hard not to lose. Opponents claimed he feigned a minor heart attack.

News went out on the eve of the congress that he had suffered a heart attack. The congress was delayed for one day, then opened with Mr. Inonu on the rostrum, accompanied by his wife and his physician.

"This may be the end of the political career of the dean of Turkey's politicians," political observers said.

coalition, were running slightly better than they did in 1968. They had 2.9 percent in the early returns. They got 2.1 percent in 1968.

Voting was orderly after two months of violent campaigning in which leftist and rightist extremists battled in city streets.

The Communists were fighting to hold 20 years of gains. This year, the party was being challenged by four splinter groups all running under the banner and sickle insignia on programs to the left of that of the Communists.

The neo-Fascists have boasted that they would double their 25 seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the highest Fascist comeback since Mussolini was killed 27 years ago.

There will be fewer votes in the Senate contests than in the balloting for the Chamber of Deputies. The minimum voting age for the Senate is 25, while that for the Chamber of Deputies is 21. It is estimated that there are at least 20 million voters between 21 and 25 years of age.

A total of 59.1 percent of Italy's registered electors cast their votes in the country's sixth postwar general election, the Interior Ministry announced last night. This was 0.3 percent higher than in 1968, but below the record of 59.8 percent set in the election of 1963.

Italian law requires every citizen to vote but there is no penalty for not voting. There is a stigma, however. All official documents of nonvoters are stamped with the phrase, "Did Not Vote."

In the early Senate returns, the neo-Fascists were making considerable gains in Italy's two largest cities—Rome and Milan.

In Milan, with nearly half of the districts counted, the Christian Democrats appeared to be holding their own, with 28.2 percent of the vote. The Communists were down two percentage points to 24.3 percent. But the neo-Fascists went up from 6.3 in 1968 to nearly 10 percent.

In Rome, with nearly complete returns, the Christian Democrats gained slightly with 30.87 percent against 30.75 four years ago, while the Communists slipped from 28.87 percent to 27.7.

But the neo-Fascists jumped to 12.25 percent from 13.13. The capital has traditionally been a Fascist center and the party, allied with the Monarchists this year, made one of its biggest campaign efforts here.

As expected, the neo-Fascists were doing well in southern Italy and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, where there is widespread unemployment and disillusionment with the central government.

In the islands, the neo-Fascists were polling 18.1 percent, compared with 12.1 percent in 1968, and in the south, 12.6 percent, compared with 10 percent.

U.S. Navy Jets Bomb Within 15 Miles of Hanoi

SAIGON, May 8 (AP).—U.S. planes carried the war to the Hanoi area today, striking at targets the U.S. command said "are helping to support the Communist invasion" of South Vietnam.

Three more Soviet-built MIG fighters were reported shot down in aerial duels with U.S. aircraft, and all the American planes were said to have returned safely.

Three MIGs also were reportedly shot down Saturday.

A Radio Hanoi broadcast claimed two American planes shot down today "west of Hanoi," but did not pinpoint how near to the capital.

The U.S. strikes were the first near Hanoi since April 18 and the second of the 40-day-old North Vietnamese offensive. The area around the port of Haiphong also was hit that day.

The targets today included "storage facilities, barracks and training facilities which are helping to support the Communist invasion across the Demilitarized Zone," the U.S. command said.

No B-52s Involved

The announcement said the strikes were made by Navy tactical aircraft and no B-52 bombers were involved. B-52s were used April 18 in the attacks near Haiphong.

According to Radio Hanoi, the heavy air strikes over other widely scattered areas of North Vietnam yesterday, including an attack on irrigation dikes at Nam Dinh, a city in the Red River delta about 50 miles southeast of the capital. The broadcast made no mention of the damage to the dikes, but said the strikes were deliberate. The U.S. command in Saigon said dikes were not on the planes' target lists.

Before the 1968 bombing halt by President Lyndon B. Johnson, one body of military thought in South Vietnam favored bombing of dikes to cause flooding that

could disrupt the movement of war material.

According to documents in the Pentagon papers, attacks on the dikes were ruled out then because of possible charges that the United States was engaging in inhumanitarian attacks on civilian rather than military targets.

North Vietnam, with an estimated population of 21 million, must import food but 80 percent of what it does raise is in the Red River delta, below Hanoi, where 65 percent of the country's population lives.

In Washington, Pentagon press spokesman Jerry W. Friedman said "several tens of strike aircraft" were involved in the raids today.

"Military Targets"

"This was the only strike in the vicinity of Hanoi and it was against military targets," Mr. Friedman said when asked about reports from Hanoi that U.S. planes bombed the Red River irrigation dikes.

"There's been no mentioning (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

While Awaiting Pearce Verdict

Smith Bars Further Rhodesia-U.K. Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 8 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith tonight ruled out further negotiation with Britain in the event of a "no" verdict from the Pearce commission, whose report is due to be published later this month.

In a radio and television news conference tonight, Mr. Smith said that he had not yet seen the report of the British commission on Rhodesian opinion about the proposed settlement terms.

He expected to receive his copy later in the week, he said.

Asked what an adverse verdict from Lord Pearce would mean, Mr. Smith replied, "Frankly, I do not see how we can negotiate. I believe we have got to the end of the road as far as negotiations are concerned."

Implementation Vowed

However, the Rhodesian prime minister repeated that his government would be prepared to implement the terms agreed on by British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home last November, provided that the British met their side of the bargain.

But even if the answer were



Ian Smith

wanted to be absolutely clear that there would be no concessions and no further negotiations.

Mr. Smith described the Pearce opinion test as "a complete and utter farce . . . one of the most ridiculous things I have ever seen in my life."

Waiting for Report

Asked if he would accept the report, he replied: "I think I'll wait and see."

The Rhodesian leader reiterated that he believed that the people as a whole supported the agreement. Rhodesia is composed of four racial groups, he said, and three of these—whites, coloreds and Asians—had expressed themselves "overwhelmingly" in favor of the proposals.

On economic issues, Mr. Smith said that he was pleased to reveal that there had been no setback to the economy during the difficult "twilight period" of the opinion test.

Economic expansion had continued as if nothing had happened, he said.

A settlement would certainly assist the balance of payments, he said, but even with a "no," the position could only improve from now on. An agreed settlement would not mean a miraculous recovery, he stated.

IMF Announces New Dollar Par

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—The International Monetary Fund formally announced today that the par value of the dollar has been changed to reflect an 8.57 percent devaluation in terms of the official price of gold.

About 30 other IMF member countries are expected to notify the IMF shortly that they are re-establishing official par values for their currencies to replace the temporary system of "central rates" adopted in late 1971.

In Brussels, the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers has agreed that the six member countries will act jointly in notifying the IMF of the new parity of their currencies.

Bonn Political Leaders Fail to Reach Treaty Compromise

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Tuesday, May 9 (Reuters).—West Germany's political leaders last night failed to find compromise on Chancellor Willy Brandt's controversial goodwill visits with Moscow and Warsaw, as they came before parliament today in a crucial ratification vote.

The leaders met for four hours in a 11th-hour bid to find a compromise, but broke off without a positive result.

Government spokesman Conrad Linder told reporters shortly after midnight that discussion would continue later today by all political parties, which is a traditional procedure in the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament.

Members of the drafting committee will include the Bundestag leader Franz Josef Strauss, Chancellor Willy Brandt, opposition leader Hans Dietrich Genscher, and opposition leader Werner Marx and

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Mr. Ahlers said that no date had yet been set for another full meeting of the top leaders of the left-liberal coalition government and the Christian Democratic and Christian Social opposition.

Richard Stueckel, parliamentary leader of Mr. Strauss's Christian Social Union, said that Mr. Marx and Mr. Ehmske would meet today to begin their work.

Asked about the prospects of agreement, he said the chances "have not worsened."

The government, composed of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party and the small Free Democratic party, has a bare absolute majority of 249 Bundestag votes, as opposed to 247 for the Christian Democrats.

However, one Free Democrat has announced that he will vote against the treaties. If all the Christian Democrats vote no, the result will be a 248-to-248 tie, which would mean defeat for the treaties.

Despite this possibility, Mr. Brandt has taken the position that further delays in voting

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.K. Rail Men Stand Firm on Pay Demand

Take Decision at End Of Cooling-Off Period

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—Britain's 300,000 rail workers today decided to stand firm on their pay demands, threatening a new confrontation with Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government.

The rail workers' decision came only hours before an official 14-day cooling-off period was due to expire. It was imposed under Britain's Industrial Relations Act, aimed at curbing wildcat walk-outs, and followed a nationwide go-slow by the railmen which brought chaos to train services.

The dispute centers on the timing of a new pay award. The unions have accepted an increase of 12 1/2 percent laid down by an independent tribunal, but the state-owned Railways Board wants to pay the new rate as of June 5, while the unions demand it be retroactive to May 1.

"No compromise" "There can be no compromise over this," said Ray Buckton, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Mr. Buckton said it was up to the Railways Board to make the next move.

If the board rejects the May 1 date, the railmen could resume their go-slow tactics. Under the labor law, Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan could order a secret ballot for rank-and-file union members to decide.

Meanwhile, Mr. Heath and his cabinet ministers met to discuss possible consequences of another breakdown in public transportation services. Sources said this included consideration of declaring a state of emergency so that essential goods could be moved. An emergency, however, would not help the hard-pressed commuter.

War's Slot-Game 'King' Is Missing

HONG KONG, May 8 (AP)—William "Crum," American millionaire supplier of slot machines to U.S. installations in Vietnam, was reported missing today with four guests aboard his yacht.

British minesweepers, police launches and a helicopter were ordered to search for the 55-foot ketch Nostromo, which has not been seen since it left its anchorage Saturday.

Mr. Crum was named in U.S. Senate hearings last year as "the money king of Vietnam" because of his lucrative sales to military clubs. The son of an American pilot on the Yangtze River, he was born in China and educated in California.

Whitelaw, in Belfast Center, Hails Decrease in Fatalities

BELFAST, May 8 (UPI)—Northern Ireland's British administrator, William Whitelaw, made a hand-shaking tour of downtown Belfast today, expressing pleasure at army figures that showed a lowering level of violence.

But violence continued. An army sentry was wounded in the arm by a single sniper bullet near the city center. Gunfire wounded a Protestant boy aged 13 and a Roman Catholic boy aged 15. Army and police spokesmen bitterly condemned an incident yesterday in which a British soldier was scarred by acid thrown by a boy of about 7.

Mr. Whitelaw, with only a small security escort, strolled around shops in Belfast's center for 20 minutes, shaking hands with passersby and chatting with newsmen.

He noted army figures, produced today, showing that the level of violence had dropped in Northern Ireland in the six weeks since he took over direct rule of the province compared with the six weeks just before.

The army said 37 persons were killed in the last six weeks compared with 41 in the previous six weeks, and that the number of bomb explosions dropped from 170 to 118.

"I am delighted at that," Mr. Whitelaw said, smiling. "I hope the progress continues."

The army figures do not include the number of shooting incidents. Security officials said these had risen sharply since London's take-over.

Two bombing attempts were reported today. No one was hurt. In one incident, a television shop clerk pulled a bomb clear of the shop, dragging the cardboard box containing 30 pounds of explosive down the street and

called firemen. Army experts defused the bomb. A police spokesman joined an army spokesman in decrying the incident when a boy aged about 7 darted from a crowd and hurled a bottle of acid at a British scout car. The acid splashed the car's commander, searing his face but not injuring him seriously.

"We had every reason to retaliate" when the boy threw the acid, an army spokesman said. "But can you really hold a youngster like this responsible for his actions? How can you deal with attacks like this?"

Vietnam Invasion Refugees Are Put At About 700,000

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—A government official testified today the North Vietnamese invasion has forced about 700,000 civilians in South Vietnam to flee their homes, and that the number of refugees could rise to a million.

Robert H. Nooter, of the Agency for International Development, said stocks of rice and other foods for feeding the refugees are adequate "for almost any eventualities."

Mr. Nooter, deputy director of AID's Bureau for Supporting Assistance, testified at a hearing of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees.

He said the estimate of almost 700,000 refugees "during the past five weeks" as a direct consequence of the North Vietnamese offensive applied to areas of South Vietnam controlled by the government. He said no figures were available on the number in Communist-occupied areas.

At described publicly for the first time in the staff report, the salaries of the Thai irregulars are paid by CIA officials to Thai officers at Udon air base near the Laotian border in northeastern Thailand. The method of payment previously has been classified.

In earlier statements, administration spokesmen have said that the Thai units were primarily ethnic Laotians who had volunteered as local forces to fight the Communists in their ancestral homeland. The staff report said, however, that the irregulars were recruited from all over Thailand. An irregular private, according to the report, is paid \$75 a month—three times the salary of a regular Thai private.

Portions of the report that apparently tended to question the voluntary nature of the program were deleted from the version made public. An example of the intense censorship applied to the staff document was the following paragraph on the Thai presence in Laos:

"At the time of our visit, there were [deleted] Thai irregular infantry battalions in Laos and [deleted] on leave in Thailand. Of the [deleted] in Laos, [deleted] were in [deleted], [deleted] in the [deleted] and [deleted] at [deleted]."

The Thai units, introduced into Laos in 1970, were designated as "volunteers" after Congress adopted an amendment by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., to prohibit U.S. funding of "third country forces" to support the Laos and Cambodian governments. Sen. Fulbright's purpose was to limit further American military and financial commitments in Indochina.

Premier Interviewed Despite the tight secrecy maintained on all details of the irregular operations, the report cited a Voice of America interview with Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma. It provided the first and only official statement on the size of the force.

In the Jan. 14 broadcast, Prince Souvanna confirmed that American and Laotian officials had agreed on a "volunteer" force of 25 to 26 battalions to fight in Laos but had been able to raise only about 15. (There are about 400 men in a Thai irregular battalion.)

Prince Souvanna told the VOA interviewer that he hoped to have five or six more battalions recruited for duty by this month. "They can't be called Thai battalions," the prince emphasized. "We must call them volunteer battalions."

Mr. Moore and Mr. Lowenstein reported interviewing two irregulars at training camps in Thailand to find out how they had been recruited.

"One was a private, and he told us that he had volunteered because [deleted]. The other was a noncommissioned officer. He told us that [deleted]. We were told subsequently in Bangkok that [deleted]."

Introduction of the Thai forces came at a time when the war started going very badly for the Laotian irregulars, who, like their Thai counterparts, are CIA-supervised. Officials in Vietnam said the staff report, asserted that were it not for the Thais, the strategic CIA base at Long Cheng would have fallen.

There has been a lull in battlefield action on the northern front since Quang Tri City fell a week ago. Both sides have used this time to regroup and resupply, and military sources said the lull helped the South Vietnamese more than the Communists.

To the south in the Central Highlands, the enemy kept up

Report Bares U.S. Plan for Thais in Laos

Funds Set Aside For 25 Battalions

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI)—To prevent a military defeat in Laos, the United States undertook to finance and organize a 25-battalion expeditionary force of Thai "volunteers" at an estimated yearly cost of \$100 million, according to a heavily-censored Senate staff report released yesterday.

Although the presence of Thai units in Laos officially was acknowledged after press disclosures of their presence, their numbers and costs have been kept secret by U.S. officials in Washington and Vientiane—primarily because of Thai governmental sensitivities.

The Central Intelligence Agency, as well as the Defense and State Departments, spent more than two months clearing the staff report, which was prepared for the Symington subcommittee on security commitments abroad. The document was riddled with official deletions. It was prepared by two Foreign Relations Committee staff members, James G. Lowenstein and Richard M. Moore.

The purpose of the report was to give Congress a comprehensive picture of U.S.-financed military activities in Laos, Thailand and Cambodia.

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To the south in the Central Highlands, the enemy kept up



SAIGON ROUND UP—South Vietnamese military police seen in the process of rounding up draft dodgers and deserters in the nation's tense capital over the last weekend.

U.S. Planes Bomb Hanoi Area

(Continued from Page 1)

of any targeting of dikes," he said. He added, however, that the attacking planes may have flown over the dikes going to and from their targets in the Hanoi area.

Asked why the barracks and training area were attacked, Mr. Friedman said the North Vietnamese were training battlefield replacements and the raids thus would have some effect on Hanoi's invasion force.

Was the raid meant to be an object lesson, a newsmen asked? Mr. Friedman replied: "If the other side chose to take it as an object lesson and ceased its invasion we'd be delighted."

Maps indicated that the only military facilities within a 15-mile range of Hanoi were at Son Tay, where American commandos unsuccessfully tried to rescue U.S. prisoners of war in November, 1970, and Hoa Binh, which U.S. intelligence sources said long has been used as a guerrilla training base of Laotians and Thais.

It also was learned that the United States was carrying out a "concerted air assault in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam to destroy war materiel before it could reach forces in the South."

A senior U.S. official said the North Vietnamese were risking movement of supply convoys and tanks in daylight and attempting to repair bridges with cranes. Such moves, he added, were "all indicative of a strong urge to get down to Hue before the friendly can organize an effective defense." He called the actions "desperate, suicidal."

The officer said that more than 300 North Vietnamese trucks had been knocked out and several thousand cubic feet of supplies awaiting shipment southward had been destroyed along Highway 1 and 137 in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam during the past few days.

He reported that American planes had knocked out all 20 bridges along Highway 1 in the 30 miles between the northern defense line and the DMZ.

"We've been engaging in a campaign the last week in really denying the North Vietnamese the capability to move stuff down," the officer said.

He told of a 100-truck convoy moving along Highway 137 inside North Vietnam in daylight.

"We really screamed them," he continued. "We destroyed well over half of it before night fell. Then we watched them all night, with flares lighting up the highway so they couldn't move. We've been up every day since working on the same highway, and we've watched them every night."

Informants said U.S. fighter-bombers have been averaging about 125 strikes per day over North Vietnam.

The informants had no clear idea of North Vietnamese losses in the Quang Tri area. But they spoke of independent regiments having been "decimated" and of at least two North Vietnamese divisions being rendered "combat ineffective."

The two divisions, identified as the 308th and 304th, are said to be in process of reorganizing into one division.

There has been a lull in battlefield action on the northern front since Quang Tri City fell a week ago. Both sides have used this time to regroup and resupply, and military sources said the lull helped the South Vietnamese more than the Communists.

To the south in the Central Highlands, the enemy kept up

pressure on the strategically placed border camps of Folei Kiang and Ben Het, northwest of Kontum City. Enemy gunners hit the camps and other government positions and scattered ground clashes erupted. Kontum and Pleiku, to the south on Highway 14, are regarded as prime objectives in the enemy thrust into the rugged highlands.

There were other scattered clashes near Saigon. The provincial capital of An Loc, 80 miles north of the capital, took another battering from enemy guns.

South Vietnamese headquarters said overall enemy activity increased slightly in the last 24 hours.

In Cambodia, government troops abandoned the town of Tanh, 58 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, leaving the enemy a corridor more than 20 miles wide from mountain sanctuaries into the Mekong delta of South Vietnam.

The Cambodian High Command deputy spokesman, Maj. Chang Song, said Tanh's garrison fled northward under "intense enemy pressure."

Tanh had been defended by about one battalion until Communist-led forces punched a hole in the Cambodian line last week. Its capture means the major portion of Cambodia's Kampot Province facing the delta region is firmly in enemy hands.

Thais Bases Built Up BANGKOK, May 8 (AP)—The U.S. Air Force has built up its forces in Thailand in the last few weeks under a mantle of secrecy that has covered air operations here since 1964.

Sources said 2,000 airmen have arrived secretly in Thailand in the last month. Another 3,000 men are due in the near future.

Some are being flown in at night to avoid observation, informants said.

Takhli Air Base, 100 miles north of Bangkok, built at a cost of \$13 million by the U.S. government and closed in 1971 as part of the withdrawal program, has been reactivated.

Some 200 American airmen are engaged in bringing the big base back to operational status for

13 POWs Killed In Camp Riot in South Vietnam

SAIGON, May 8 (AP)—Thirteen prisoners of war were killed and 56 wounded in a brief weekend rebellion at South Vietnam's largest POW camp, on Phu Quoc Island, government military spokesmen said today.

Two South Vietnamese officers and two guards were reported injured in the disturbances Saturday. They had entered a dormitory to make a check and were attacked by prisoners, the spokesmen reported.

Guards outside fired warning shots but could not stop the disturbance, so they fired on the prisoners, the spokesmen said.

Phu Quoc, 10 miles off the coast in the Gulf of Thailand, houses about 26,000 prisoners of war, almost all of them North Vietnamese.

GIs in Vietnam Total 65,400

SAIGON, May 8 (AP)—The U.S. Command said today that American troop strength in South Vietnam has dropped to 65,400 men, but a buildup of warplanes and men continues in Southeast Asia.

The latest count of in-country troop strength, dated last Thursday, showed a drop of 2,700 troops from the previous week.

Meanwhile, there now are 41,000 men with U.S. Seventh Fleet ships off Vietnam. In addition, Washington reports have said the number of U.S. military men in Thailand will climb to 35,000 or 37,000 from the recent total of 34,000.

use by F-4 fighter-bombers. In all 10 more squadrons of warplanes have been ordered to Thailand since the North Vietnamese offensive began March 30.

Besides Takhli, U.S. airmen in Thailand are stationed at Udon, Ubon, Nakorn Phanom and Korat, all in the northeast, and at Utopaso, 80 miles south of Bangkok.

Meeting would be asked with Nixon in behalf of the 56 floor leaders and the chief and ranking Republican members of the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees.

Later in the day congress leaders of both parties were moved to the White House for a briefing on the President's speech. This appeared to be the demands of the Senate Democrats.

The Democrats said that was essential that they find about Mr. Nixon's plans be the Senate proceed with a on anti-war legislation.

Sen. Mansfield and Rep. leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania are just back from a trip to China, facing tough questions from other Democrats were they decide whether to go ahead with a vote on anti-war legislation.

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POW Wives Cite 'Distress' At War Policy

Issue Strongest Criticism of Nixon

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—A national convention of wives and relatives of American prisoners of war adopted yesterday a strongly worded resolution expressing their "distress" at the fact the Nixon administration secure the release of their

The resolution, approved voice vote at a meeting of National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, also charged that President Nixon's "policy" had "failed to provide any results ward freeing the 1,573 men as captured or missing."

It called on the administration to "immediately adopt a policy that will insure an accounting of the missing men and release of the prisoners of not just the withdrawal of bat troops."

Most Critical Statement The resolution was the strongest and most critical statement adopted by the league, a has been a consistent support the President and his war policy. The meeting also selected women, including two critics of the administration, to represent the league at a meeting with Nixon within 10 days to urge him to "what arrangements he has made and is making gain the release of the men."

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War Tactics Id to Foes McGovern

McGovern
Decries Their
Attack on His Stand

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI)—George S. McGovern said here today that opponents were using "war tactics" in attacking his views on the Vietnam War.

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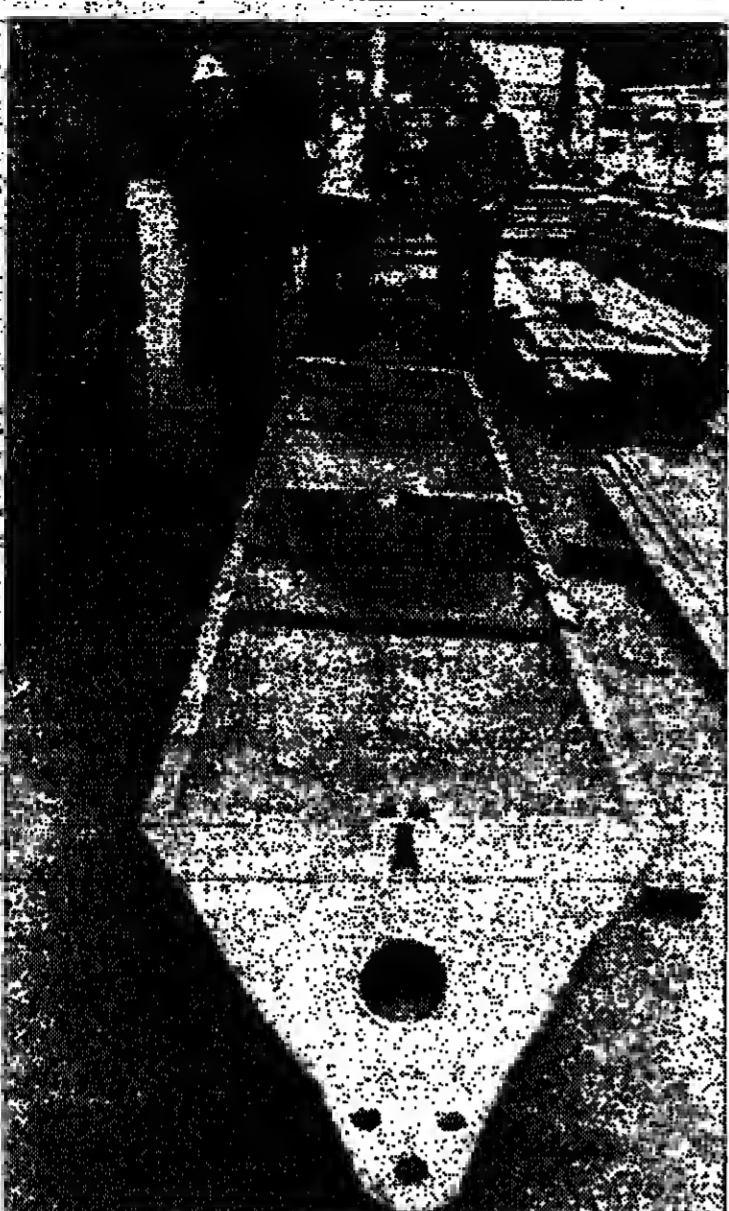
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MINER'S AID—Capsule developed for rescue of trapped miners was shown to newsmen yesterday at Sunshine Mine in Kellogg, Idaho. A half shell, about 12 feet long and three feet wide, it can transport two men one above the other and easily fits into air shaft of the mine.

U.S. Airlines to Fix Jet Doors To Make Hijackings Harder

By Richard Widkin

NEW YORK, May 8 (UPI)—A move to halt the wave of extortion and hijacking plots, the government will order the nation's airlines to rewire their more than 600 Boeing-727 airplanes so that the rear exit, from which hijackers have been parachuting, cannot be opened in flight.

The decision was disclosed by John H. Shaffer, head of the Federal Aviation Administration, in the wake of the \$300,000 hijacking of an Eastern Air Lines Boeing-727.

The aerial pirate, described as a Vietnam veteran about 45 years old, jumped from the rear of the plane over Central America before dawn Saturday. No trace of him has been found.

Making his disclosure in a telephone interview, Mr. Shaffer said:

"All the planes need is a change of circuitry. It shouldn't take any time to finish the engineering. We can't have this sort of thing going on any more."

The Boeing-727, workhorse of many airlines in the United States and abroad, has been the target of hijackers recently.

This is because of the rear-facing stairway that unfolds directly below the tail of the plane, providing an opening that makes parachuting relatively safe.

Few other airlines have such an exit. Successful hijackers from the side exits of airlines are considered next to impossible because of extreme danger that the aircraft would send a chandelier crashing into the plane's tail structure.

Eastern Air Lines, victim of the most recent aerial extortion, is not waiting for the rewire directive soon to be issued by the FAA.

Frank Borman, the ex-astro-naut who is an Eastern senior vice-president, said that he had told his engineering experts to start working on plans to rewire the company's 101 Boeing-727s while the 21-hour hijacking that began Friday morning was still under way.

United States and European governments are divided on how to rewire the charter rules, and the issue has also divided different segments of the U.S. government.

The CAB plan calls for creation of a new category of charter flight that would be available to anyone—no club or other membership would be necessary. It would allow a travel agent to book 50 or more seats on a jet and sell them to members of the public six months (or possibly less) before departure. Large-scale advertising of the travel bargains would not be permitted, although CAB officials have said that this provision of the rule may be deleted.

The second proposal, by the European Civil Aviation Conference, would allow travel agents to book blocks of 70 or more seats and sell them to the public up to 90 days before departure and engage in large-scale advertising.

The State Department and the Transportation Department sent representatives to the European meetings at which the concept was developed, but the CAB has boycotted them. It contends that the charter regulations should be achieved on an individual country-to-country basis, rather than by a multilateral agreement.

There is general agreement that transatlantic travel is entering a new phase.

Mr. Browne said in London: "Those who have traveled the benefits of low-cost travel, there can be no turning back. Low-cost charter availability is taking on the character of a right, which governments are increasingly being expected to protect and promote."

Sen. Magnuson, speaking in New York, criticized scheduled airlines for trying to restrict charter flights.

"I believe it is clear that there is today an overabundance of scheduled service [over the North Atlantic] which is clearly not necessary to meet the public need and which is uneconomic," he said.

Empty Seats

Since its earliest days, commercial air transportation's mainstay has been scheduled service: airlines that operate by the clock, taking off and landing on a fixed schedule, whether the plane is full or not.

In America, travelers have a choice of more than 6,000 scheduled flights a day.

Scheduled service contains waste: the empty seats carried when customers do not fill a plane. The cost of flying these

Mine Blaze Dims Rescue Hope in Idaho

Roster of Missing
Is Raised to 58

KELOGG, Idaho, May 8 (AP).—Hopes for the rescue of 58 miners trapped in the Sunshine Mine were dimmed today by the apparent resurgence of an underground fire that already has claimed the lives of 36 men.

Marvin Chase, the mine manager, said increased heat and smoke have caused rescue crews to abandon temporarily their work at the 3,000-foot level of the mine-deep mine. Rescue crews had hoped to reach a hoist in the shaft that would allow them to descend to lower levels where it is believed the miners could be found.

"We still have a chance to get the hoist going and we still have a chance of getting survivors out, but I can't say I'm as optimistic as I was before," Mr. Chase said.

Meanwhile, a second rescue effort being carried out by the U.S. Bureau of Mines also was delayed when efforts to lower a rescue capsule down a small air-shaft failed because a compressor proved too large to fit into the work-in area.

Mr. Chase said it still was not known where the fire was centered but that intense heat and smoke billowing up the shaft indicated it has flared up again.

Earlier, Sunshine officials increased the number of men in the mine to 58. Mr. Chase said the addition of 11 names to the roll of missing men came after "an exhaustive name-by-name study of the company's personnel list."

He said the number of confirmed dead from the fire, which broke out in the mine last Tuesday, remains 35.

A power failure and exhaust fan malfunction yesterday also delayed discovery of the fate of the missing men, unheard from since the fire started, and smoke and carbon monoxide gas filled the mine.

Mr. Chase said at the time the power loss and malfunction had allowed some buildup of gas in the shaft, but he had hope of progress before today.

2 Held in Miami In Airline Threat

MIAMI, May 8 (AP).—The FBI said yesterday that it had arrested two men who made telephone threats to destroy National Airlines jets and facilities at Miami International Airport unless the airline paid \$250,000 in ransom.

Kenneth W. Whitaker, special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office, identified the suspects as Leonard Kaiser Holiday, 26, and Eric Franklin Yates, 20.

An FBI spokesman said that the threats were made between midnight Saturday and 1 p.m. yesterday. He refused to elaborate. Both men were held in the Dade County Jail in lieu of \$10,000 bond each, the spokesman said.



ROOF-TOP DRAMA—Rev. John Graf holding one- and-a-half-year-old Freddy Lawson and coaxing the boy's mother, Mary Lawson, from fifth story roof of Phoenix, Ariz., building Sunday where she had been threatening to jump for over an hour. The minister grabbed her when she reached out to the boy and pulled her back to safety. The patrolman (lower right) also helped talk the woman, who was very despondent over her marital problems, out of jumping.

USAF Rushes Development Of Rocket to Counter MiG-23

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI).—Pentagon officials say that the Air Force is rushing to develop an air-to-air missile capable of knocking down the high-flying Soviet MiG-23 jet.

On at least three occasions over the last several months, MiG-23s have flown over Israeli territory on reconnaissance missions, with Israeli interceptors powerless to do anything about it, the officials said.

"We don't like the idea of allowing the Russians a free reconnaissance ride over our units, as they have had over Israeli positions, if we can do something about it," one Pentagon official said.

The modification and tests of the new missile should be completed in about a year, Defense Department sources say. Whether the weapon will then be provided to Israel or kept exclusively for American use has not been decided.

The Air Force recently awarded a \$13-million contract to General Dynamics Corp. to modify an existing missile to permit it to operate effectively at the high altitudes—70,000 to 80,000 feet—at which the MiG-23 flies.

The contract announcement spoke only of an "advanced development guidance program," without providing any hint of the purpose or weapon involved in the program.

However, qualified military sources say that the project is called the High Altitude Intercept Missile. Under Air Force direction, General Dynamics is to modify a standard missile that was originally designed to allow fast-moving aircraft to destroy enemy ground radar. The modifications would enable the missile to go after aircraft operating in the thin atmosphere above 70,000 feet.

Special Techniques

Sources said that, at such altitudes, special guidance and aerodynamic techniques are required to maneuver against an aircraft, particularly one moving at more than three times the speed of sound, or about 2,000 miles an hour.

The missile being modified for the task is about 14 feet long, weighs more than 1,000 pounds and carries about 200 pounds of high explosives.

The MiG-23, called the Fox-Bat in the West, is believed to have been designed primarily as an interceptor to shoot down high-altitude American strategic bombers like the B-70. But when the United States shelved the B-70 in favor of low-altitude bombing with the modified B-52 and the projected B-1 bomber, the Russians began modifying the MiG-23 with down-looking radar and with an air-to-air missile.

The four Soviet-piloted MiG-23s that were introduced into Egypt a year ago have been used exclusively as reconnaissance planes, however. Most of their missions are flown along the Egyptian side of the Suez Canal and over the Sixth Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean.

On at least one occasion, two of the planes flew over the Israeli coastline near Haifa and twice

Castro Starts Visit to Algeria; His First to an Arab Country

ALGIERS, May 8 (Reuters).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro arrived here today for his first visit to an Arab country.

He flew in from Conakry on the second stage of a tour of African and East European countries which will take him later to the Soviet Union.

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne headed a welcoming party which included leaders of the government, the National Liberation Front (FLN) and the Council of the Revolution, Algeria's supreme body.

The visit, expected to last 10 days, comes as a climax to a publicity campaign by press and party, which included large photographs of the Cuban leader displayed prominently in the main thoroughfares and in the newspapers.

Algerians have been exhorted to give "the great Castro an exemplary welcome."

Revolutionary Solidarity

Newspapers have placed the accent on a meeting of two revolutionaries and have developed the theme of solidarity between revolutionary states.

"Today, two strong revolutions meet," declared the government daily newspaper, El Moudjahid.

Mr. Castro arrived from a six-day visit to Guinea, where he stepped for the first time on the African continent.

He received a warm welcome during his tour of the West African, Marxist-led country, according to Radio Conakry.

The radio reported that Mr. Castro signed a final communiqué with President Sékou Touré before leaving, but it did not reveal the details of the communiqué.

Newman Released

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, May 8 (Reuters).—AP correspondent Larry Newman, who was arrested last night during the visit of Premier Castro, was freed today after seeing President Siaka Stevens.

No reason was given for his arrest and police sources today said that no action would be taken against him.

Pravda Charges Israel Puts Foes In Mental Homes

MOSCOW, May 8 (UPI).—Israeli police suppress dissidents by putting them in mental hospitals, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, Pravda, said today.

A Pravda article headlined "Israel—A Police State," said "Zionist top leaders respond with ruthless reprisals to protests against Israel's militarist course and the system of apartheid which reduces Arabs and so-called 'Black Jews' to the position of 'second-class citizens'."

Pravda said, "Police are also using such means of suppressing dissidents as putting them in mental hospitals."

The paper's newspaper said this happened to a man named Aton Crossfield, who protested against the 38th Zionist congress.

Russian dissidents have alleged that the Soviet Union uses psychiatric hospitals to suppress political dissent. The government newspaper, Izvestia, has denied the allegations.

Sadat in Libya

CAIRO, May 8 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat arrived in Tripoli, Libya, this afternoon from Tunis, the Middle East News Agency reported.

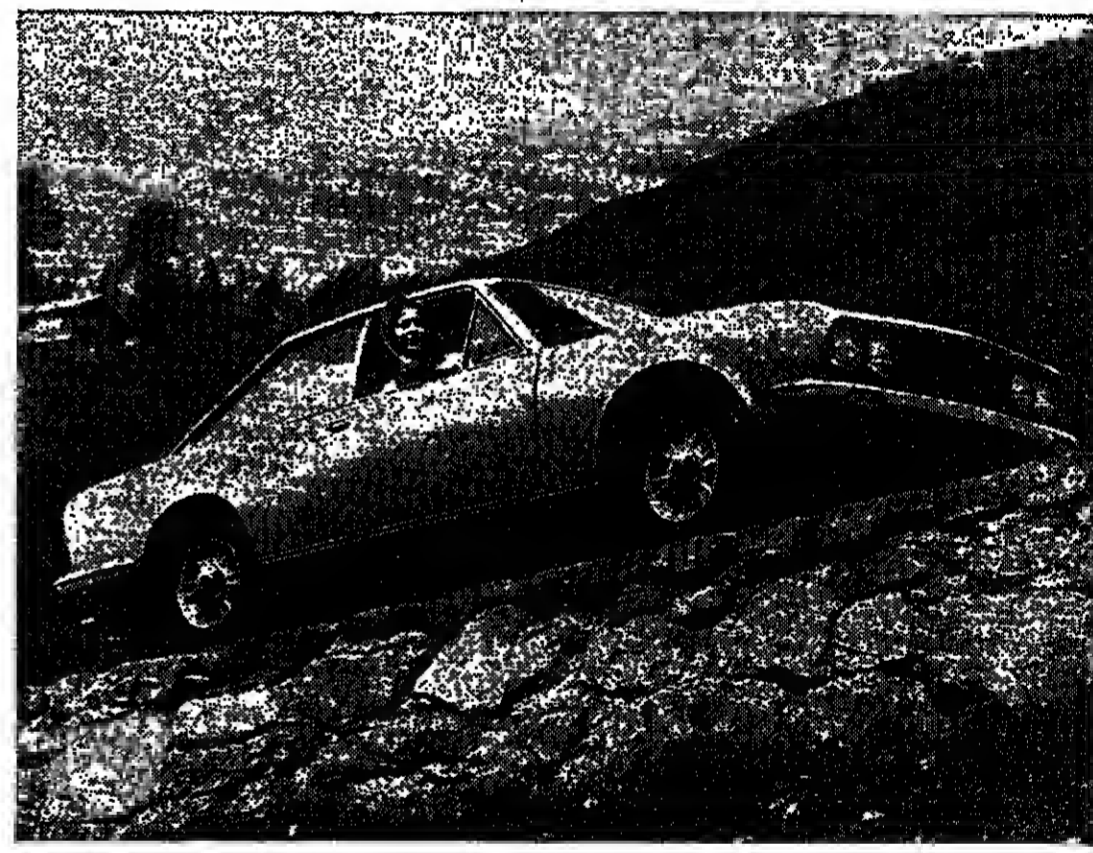
Earlier today, the Egyptian president told a special session of the Tunisian National Assembly that the Arabs are stronger now than before 1967.

Mr. Sadat wound up this three-day visit to Tunis by saying that his country had undertaken numerous diplomatic and political initiatives to try to solve the Middle East problem. He emphasized the ineffectiveness of the United Nations and the efforts of the Big Four powers.

Quake Shakes Bulgaria

VIENNA, May 8 (Reuters).—Three earth tremors shook parts of western Bulgaria today, toppling chimneys, cracking masonry and reaching an intensity of 4.3 on the Richter scale. There were no reported casualties.

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Stumbling Block

The prospect of further heavy bloodshed in South Vietnam and of a dangerous new escalation of the Indochina conflict—including the possible reintroduction of some American fighting men—places a heavy burden on leaders of every nation involved to leave no stone unturned in the effort to achieve a negotiated settlement.

It is by no means clear that the two sides are as far apart as the American delegate indicated when the United States and South Vietnam broke off the public Paris peace talks last Thursday. The United States has indicated a willingness to discuss the Communist demand for some kind of coalition arrangement in Saigon in advance of the elections to which both sides are committed. The Communists in turn deny that they seek a "monopoly of political control" in South Vietnam. The Viet Cong delegate in Paris, Mrs. Binh, reiterated last week that her side would accept members of the present Saigon regime as well as representatives of other non-Communist elements in a proposed "three-segment government of national concord."

A principal stumbling block to agreement appears to be allied resistance to the long-standing Communist demand for immediate

resignation of President Thieu, who has become a symbol of military resistance with his resolute commitment to the "four no's"—no land concession, no Communist political parties in South Vietnam, no neutrality and no coalition.

President Thieu had already offered to step down one month before elections in the context of proposals put forward by the United States in secret talks last year. Secretary of State Rogers last February indicated that the United States was "flexible" on the timing of a Thieu resignation. Why not now?

With his government enjoying only the dubious loyalty of its people, his military forces retreating and his country faced with interminable civil war, it seems apparent that the greatest service President Thieu could render South Vietnam would be voluntarily to step aside for a less intransigent leader. There are able men waiting in the wings who are in a far better position to rally South Vietnam's substantial but fragmented non-Communist elements for the essential political confrontation with the Communists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Crime of Genocide

Determined that such horrors as Hitler's deliberate and systematic attempt to destroy an entire people will never be repeated with impunity, the UN General Assembly on Dec. 11, 1948, unanimously affirmed that "genocide is a crime under international law." Two years later the Assembly unanimously approved the text of a Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

The Genocide Convention has been in force now for more than two decades. It has been ratified by 75 nations—but not by the U.S. government, which was the prime mover of the original resolutions.

This American delinquency is a national disgrace. It impedes the development of international law, to which the United States has long been committed, and raises disturbing questions at home and abroad about American devotion to human justice. The

opposition, which so far has blocked Senate ratification of the convention, is based, as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has noted, on irrational, self-deprecating fears "...as if genocide were rampant in the United States and this nation could not afford to have its action examined by international organs—as if our Supreme Court would lose its collective mind and make of the treaty something it is not—as if we as a people don't trust ourselves and our society."

Prodded by a bipartisan coalition led by Sens. Javits, Scott, Church and Proxmire, 51 senators have signed an appeal to bring the convention to the floor for a vote. It is inconceivable that the Senate once more will pass up this opportunity to reaffirm principles so rooted in American law and the American conscience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Diplomatic Impotence

For the Americans, the suspension of the Paris conference is a failure. It means that Kissinger did not obtain from Brezhnev what he expected. It was with an appalling confession of diplomatic impotence that the State Department completed William Porter's remarks in Paris on the new interruption of the negotiation with Hanoi, resumed a week earlier. Charles Bray annihilated the hope for "a Kissinger surprise" nourished by many Americans. The stalemate is now total and is morally aggravated, for American public opinion and for President Nixon's prestige, by the agonizing idea that, if the Americans did not obtain anything from Le Duc Tho, it was because Kissinger had obtained nothing, or much less than what he appeared willing to suggest, from Brezhnev in Moscow. Should this idea become conviction, which is bound to happen if Giam's troops push on in their military advance in Vietnam, the consequences might prove disastrous. In short, "brinkmanship" prevails on both sides.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Romanian Visit of Mrs. Meir

Mrs. Meir's visit to Romania is both unusual and mysterious. It is mysterious because one does not know how far the Romanian government—a specialist in delicate mediation—is prepared to get involved, and because it is not known whether its initiative was approved or disapproved by Moscow. Will the Romanian government's good offices—if good offices are intended—be more successful than those of the four Western powers or of the four African chiefs of state? The previous failures advise caution, but the nearness of the Russian-American summit may bring the Israelis and Egyptians to make an effort out of fear of having a solution imposed from abroad.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Discontent in Burundi

Discontent is to be expected in a country which is perhaps the most densely populated in Africa and lacks resources and economic prospects. The tribal structure of Burundi, even though modified by colonial rule, was entirely unsuited to modern Africa. The difficulty is to find what to put in its place. Here a small country like Burundi is at a disadvantage compared with its rich western neighbor, Zaire, or the comparatively rich and well-organized Tanzania to the east.

—From the Times (London).

Showdown in Vietnam

This week will show whether the North Vietnamese can exploit the potential winning situation they have created. If the South, with massive American air support, can rally enough to prevent this, there will be a real chance that at the worst, complete disaster in the present campaign can be averted, and at the best, that further major losses, including that of Hanoi, can be prevented.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

North African Unity

The three countries of the Maghreb—Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia—this year have shown greater signs of getting together. The recent visit of President Boumedienne to Tunisia has been the most positive step. It is logical the three should be looking for closer ties. All were colonized by France, which left similar linguistic, educational and administrative legacies. They are of course bound by the Mediterranean, by ethnic ties, and by being neighbors. There is acceptance now that the differences can be tolerated, not challenged. It is in the economic field—with Morocco drawn further in—that the basis for unity will be forged.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 9, 1897
WASHINGTON—An important conference was held at the White House yesterday between the President, Secretary Gage and Mr. Jordan, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, concerning gold exports and the slow but steady growth of gold shipments abroad. Under the existing law there is no protection for the government against an assault on the reserve. It is the opinion of Treasury officials that the present gold is being made by speculators, finding the U.S. the cheapest and most profitable market to obtain gold.

Fifty Years Ago

May 9, 1922
PARIS—Strong sentiment has been developed at the convention of the National League for Women Voters which has been in session at Baltimore in favor of a pronouncement that all war is illegal and that any nation taking the initiative in warring with another shall be outlawed by all other nations. This is an instance of meritorious idealism. If the object aimed at could be practically realized, it would be the simplest of all means of endowing the world with a thorough and a lasting peace.



"I'm Sorry, Mr. Kissinger Is Too Busy Working on Foreign Policy to See You Now!"

Scorch Their Earth

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—American bombing and shelling since 1965 have produced 31 million craters in South Vietnam. That is the estimate of a scholarly study published in this month's Scientific American. It is a figure so breathtaking that one must pause a moment to take it in: 31 million craters. On the land surface of a country the size of Missouri.

The study is by Prof. Arthur H. Westing of Windham College and E.W. Pfeiffer of the University of Montana. They previously did an extensive report on the effects of herbicides in Vietnam. Their new study considers the long-term environmental impact of explosives. It is based on official figures, interviews and surveys on the ground in Vietnam and from helicopters.

Definitive Indictment
There is a suitably methodical, dispassionate tone to the report. But some who read it will not be able to remain detached. They will find in its charts and calm words a definitive indictment of American policy in Vietnam.

These are some of the findings:
● From 1965 through 1971, U.S. forces used 26 billion pounds of explosives in Indochina. That is twice what the United States used in all theaters in World War II.
● Of those 26 billion pounds, 21 billion were exploded in South Vietnam. That amounts to 497 pounds per acre of the country, or 1215 pounds for every inhabitant.

● The bombs and shells are estimated by the study to have left 21 million craters in South Vietnam, displaced 2.75 billion cubic yards of earth and sprayed fragments over 26 million acres of the countryside.
The talk of acres and displaced earth cannot really evoke the human tragedy of Vietnam: the displaced and crippled people. But every so often Professors Westing and Pfeiffer offer a first-hand observation that gives human meaning to their statistics.

In the Mekong Delta they saw four-year-old craters in what had been rice paddies, the craters were deep in water, had tall reeds in them and were useless for growing. The valuable forests of Vietnam, they write, have been bombed so intensively that the trees are spotted with pieces of metal. That makes the forest rot. When they are out for lumber, sawmill operators try to chop the metal fragments out by hand but cannot find them all, many saw blades are ruined.
If anything, the report probably understates the total impact of American bombing. It covers only the seven years from 1965 through 1971, and some of the most intensive bombing has come this year.

The study concludes that there will be severe and long-lasting effects on the ecology of Vietnam: land erosion, destruction of farmland and forests, increased breeding of mosquitoes, seepage of salt water into fresh and so on. It will be extremely difficult to undo the effects, the authors say. They note that craters from World War I are still visible at Verdun.

The striking thing disclosed is not only the immense volume of American ordnance used in this war but the proportion of it used inside South Vietnam. In that small country, the one we are supposedly there to save, we have employed explosives with the energy of 363 Hiroshima nuclear bombs.
What we have done in Vietnam, then, is to follow a scorched earth policy. But it has not been our scorched earth policy, or usually our people that we have risked. We have done most

of our destroying from a distance. It has been a policy of Scorch Their Earth.
In this column recently I wrote that the bombing of Vietnam showed the United States to be today, the most dangerous and destructive power on earth. Some readers found the statement outrageous. I think the Scientific American report confirms its truth.

New Blow Feared
After publication of these estimated figures on bombing and shelling, surely there can no longer be any argument about destructiveness. No other country comes close to what the United States has done in the last few years. As for being dangerous, at this moment informed people in London and Washington and elsewhere are deeply fearful that

an insecure President, facing defeat, may strike some terrible and perilous blow—not to prevent the defeat but to save his pride with revenge.
It is painful for countries, as for individuals, to face the truth about themselves. But there is no way for the United States to rebuild its self-confidence or its reputation without facing the truth about what we have done in Vietnam.

Of course there are those who dismiss concern about our policy in Vietnam as the glib feelings of sentimental liberals. To wage that kind of war, they say, shows strength in a practical world. I think it shows weakness. A policy of mass destruction appeals our friends and ourselves. "Those who still favor that policy, after all that has happened, are the truly irrational men."

The 1968 'Understanding'

By Daniel I. Davidson

WASHINGTON.—When the heavy fighting resumed in South Vietnam several weeks ago, the administration began harping on the allegation that the North Vietnamese had violated the understanding they had entered into with the United States in October, 1968. The clear implication has been that the United States has kept its word while Hanoi has not. The facts are that it was President Nixon who first repudiated and breached the understanding.

The military terms of the understanding which led to the stopping of the bombing of the North Vietnamese have been referred to by officials of the Johnson and Nixon administrations and are not in dispute on this side of the water. The United States was to stop its bombing and naval bombardment north of the DMZ. Hanoi was to refrain from indiscriminate attacks on the major cities of South Vietnam and from infiltrating or attacking through the DMZ. Hanoi also understood that American reconnaissance flights over its territory would continue.

In May of 1970, shortly after he had sent American troops into Cambodia, President Nixon in four days sent over 500 planes to raid the North. It was officially described as a "protective reaction" necessary for the defense of our reconnaissance flights. Supply dumps were hit. U.S. credibility was strained since Secretary of Defense Laird had just stated that the understanding had "been fairly well lived up to by Hanoi" and that "our aerial reconnaissance had been interfered with only rarely."

In November, 1970, another series of heavy American attacks on the North was again officially described as "protective reaction."

The actual purpose of the raids became apparent when officials indicated there had been an enemy buildup outside South Vietnam and called attention to President Nixon's oft-stated threats to take "strong and effective measures if the enemy look advantage through increased military action" of his program of gradually withdrawing American troops. Secretary Laird testified that the air attacks were "a signal that we would not tolerate the setting aside of the understanding." Again the claim was made that the United States was carrying out its part of the understanding.

On Dec. 10, 1970, President Nixon referred to "another understanding (in addition to the one concerning reconnaissance) with regard to the bombing of North Vietnam." The "understanding," which he asserted he was "re-stating," was that if North Vietnamese forces "increased the level of fighting in South Vietnam" as American troops were withdrawn he would retaliate by ordering the bombing of North Vietnam.

The President attempted to conceal his repudiation of the 1968 understanding by verbal sleight of hand. He used the term "understanding" to declare unilaterally that if North Vietnam took certain actions which did not violate the negotiated understanding, he would order bombing. The negotiated understanding had allowed the continuation of the war while the talks continued. Despite certain inhibitions each side was permitted to seek military victory. President Nixon was now stating that if the North Vietnamese threatened his Vietnamization program by raising the level of military activity or other wise refusing to acquiesce in their defeat he would resume the bombing.

This was finally acknowledged by Secretary Rogers on Dec. 23, 1970. He admitted that no understanding had been reached with the North Vietnamese which prohibited them from interfering with the Vietnamization program. "Obviously," said the Secretary of State, "it couldn't be part of the understanding. At the time the understanding was reached there wasn't any Vietnamization program."

Enemy Warned
The President did what he threatened. Bombing reached a peak during five days in December, 1971, when over 1,000 strikes were made against the North. The enemy was warned that continued efforts to achieve a significant buildup of supplies would result in further attacks. However, such a buildup did not violate the negotiated understanding.

There are strong indications that Nixon administration officials believe the negotiated understanding was a bad deal for the United States. They may or may not be correct. But the crucial point is that after painstaking negotiations, the word of the United States was given. This administration had no right to dishonor it. Having done so, for it to charge North Vietnam with violating the understanding is the purest hypocrisy.

Dear Mr. Buckley
Dear Mr. Buckley, You are brilliant, observant, witty, and realistic. You do not like Jack Anderson (HIT, April 27) and you do not respect his methods of saving the Constitution and the Republic with it.
I suspect that Mr. Anderson does not particularly respect your ethical and legislative arguments at the moment when the house is on fire. Is it your desire to see the house in ashes—the frequent desire of those who like "to build from scratch"? Why not state it openly before Jack Anderson has found access to your private archives?
JACOB ZAGUSKIN.
Oxford, England.

Mistake in Vietnam
When President Nixon told 200 influential Texans that a Communist victory in Vietnam would cause the office of the presidency to "lose respect" in the eyes of the world and that he would "not let that happen" (HIT, May 2), was he not really saying that he cannot admit that he has made a mistake?
JOHN BIENFANG.
Modena, Italy.

Some Tough Questions On Vietnam

By W. F. Buckley

NEW YORK—What I want to know is: Why has known so little? Why is misjudged so gravely the questions, at this clinically, without prejudging any future right to give a

One week ago the "En" of the United States to entire country and the world that the invasion of Vietnam would be repulsive that was the solid judgment of Gen. Abrams.

Today the South Vietnamese offensive against the ground atomic explosion Amchika. One province another teetered at the but refugees swarmed out of the in such numbers as the did during the 1950s from Japanese, the South Vietnamese apart, wholehearted and divisions became more than journalistic actions. Why didn't we Anticipate it? Warn again

Case Against Nixon

There are many cases made against President Nixon but let us confine ourselves one that says simply: With experience, with his knowledge the down times his great ventilated an optimism proved to be inopportune point of being maniac, who he do to overhaul the by which he got his

Is it the fault of Gen. A who was there before? For Nixon was elected? What nature of Abrams's mission was it that the morale of South Vietnamese that he wrong? If so, why did it wrong? Did he make allowances, in his estimate the morale factor? If not? Did the Defense Department probe the matter, or accept the estimates of the mander in the field? Did CIA contribute to the eth When, early in Mr. Nixon's the CIA advised that Vietnam would not work, were arguments couched, and if when, using what argu what analysis?

Or was it the military of North Vietnam that was estimated? The President us that it was last October we discovered that the was preparing for a offensive. Indeed: Did we in what scale the enemy preparing? Did our intelligence perform usefully? we weigh the amount of meat being off-loaded from freighters? Did we the nature of the material? "Infer that men to would be put? Did we our defenses, given the eous, completely?

There are many things focused upon in the next having to do with the sequences of what is has in Vietnam, but one of the ly is the dumbfounding petence of our calculation have been made to our Nicholas II, confidently ing the court that the navy would knock out Japan three weeks.

How Many Mistakes

How many other mistakes miscalculations, have we are we relying on? As a sat in Helsinki playing have we proceeded on the of information put together the same people who put the information on with Thieu has gotten around to a couple of generals. Do we ever fire general McGovern points out, though we have only of as many men under arms days as we had during the of World War II, never we have as many high officers now as then. How Lincoln occasionally necessary to change his why is it we haven't? our revamped our intelligence? What about the State's ment? And of course the

There are a lot of people after assimilating the South Vietnam and the vision of those South Vietnamese who fought because we were on network IV that we never let them go down going to ask the hard questions, and they are to spare the Army, indeed may very well not spare commander-in-chief, and so sure they should.

Blast Hurts 38 As Apollo-16 Is Defueled

San Diego Accident Leaves Craft Intact

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 8 (AP)—Thirty-eight persons were hospitalized, most of them for observation, because of fumes inhaled after an explosion yesterday as the Apollo-16 spacecraft was being defueled at North Island Naval Air Station, the Navy said.

The command module arrived here Friday aboard the aircraft carrier *Thetis*, which plucked it from the Pacific recovery area at the end of the Apollo-16 mission.

Donald Coleman, a North American Rockwell technician taking part in the defueling operation, was the most seriously injured, suffering a right-knee fracture and bruises, a spokesman said. The injured included civilian and military workers taking part in the defueling, as well as spectators with access to the hangar where the spacecraft was stored, the Navy said. All were reported to be in satisfactory condition.

A spokesman at the hospital said those persons inhaling fumes from the fuel, nitrogen tetroxide, would be held 24 to 48 hours, as recommended by National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials. None would be available for comment during that time, the hospital said.

The blast, just a three-inch scar on the command module's heat shield, but there apparently was no other damage, said Hector Rodriguez, project engineer for NASA.

Debris was scattered more than 200 feet from the blast site, and three aircraft in the hangar were slightly damaged.

Dick Barton of North American Rockwell, builder of the spacecraft, said the blast apparently was caused by a pressure buildup in equipment being used in defueling the craft.

The fuel had been taken from the craft, and its tanks were being flushed with freon at the time of the blast, he said.

Investigating teams from NASA and North American Rockwell began studying the blast area last night.

Communications Is Papal Theme

VATICAN CITY, May 8 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI said today that a "ceaseless flood" of ideas, images, and opinions by newspapers, magazines, television, and radio makes it difficult for modern man to separate the true from the false.

"Every fact has its truth," the Pope said. "But, even a straight and simple fact can have many angles, so it is not always easy to grasp the truth of it in its entirety."

The Pope's message, prepared for World Communication Day Sunday, said that modern man's attitudes, judgments, allegiances, and antagonisms were heavily influenced by the mass media. This, he said, imposed two duties—one on communicators to adhere as much as possible to fact and one on individual readers or listeners to exercise critical judgment and to keep an open mind.

Swedish King On Bonn Visit

BONN, May 8 (UPI)—King Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden started a three-day state visit to Bonn today, the first visit to Germany by a Swedish monarch since 1908, when his father visited Kaiser Wilhelm II in Berlin.

The Swedish king is 83, and in order to minimize the strain on him, ceremonial and official engagements were kept to a minimum.

His visit returns a state visit paid to Sweden last June by West German President Gustav Heinemann, who greeted King Gustav when he arrived at Bonn's Wahn Airport at 2 p.m.

Ceylon to Be Republic

COLOMBO, May 8 (AP)—Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the prime minister, announced today that Ceylon will become a republic May 22, a date chosen by the island's theologians. Ceylon is to remain within the British Commonwealth for the time being.

la chrysothèque ZOLOTAS

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Apollo-16 capsule (right), minutes after explosion Sunday at San Diego Naval Base.

Recovered From Heart Problem

'Retread' Slayton Eyes U.S.-Soviet Orbit

By Lawrence K. Altman
HOUSTON, May 8 (UPI)—Donald K. (Deke) Slayton, whose burst of abnormal heartbeats made him the only astronaut among the original seven ineligible to fly in space, is now studying Russian at the age of 48, in hopes of piloting a possible Russian-American joint space mission that could be launched no earlier than 1975.

Mr. Slayton's chief ambition of flying in space died when he was grounded for the heartbeat disorder a decade ago. But his goal is now alive because he was given a medical "A-O.K." just before the Apollo-16 flight.

Mr. Slayton was dealt a devastating blow in 1962, just two months before he was slated to become America's second man to orbit earth. He was scrubbed because of an abnormal heart rhythm that doctors first detected during training for the Mercury flight.

Just what caused Mr. Slayton's heart to unpredictably beat in spurts of an irregular rhythm called atrial fibrillation has stumped just about every leading American cardiologist. Mr. Slayton and Dr. Charles A. Berry, the astronauts' chief physician. In separate interviews here, they said that the test pilot's abnormal rhythm has disappeared over the last two years almost as mysteriously as it came on.

Common Problem
Atrial fibrillation is a common medical problem. It generally results as a complication of advanced arteriosclerosis and less commonly from thyroid disorders. But doctors excluded those conditions in Mr. Slayton's case.

"I had something other people didn't," Mr. Slayton said. After he was dropped, Mr. Slayton took on the job of chief astronaut.

Mr. Slayton said he has exercised vigorously every day during his grounding because "I never gave up hope" of regaining flight status and achieving his dream of flying in space.

So dogged was Mr. Slayton's perseverance in exploring every imaginable avenue to "do what I was trained to do" that the astronaut even offered himself as an experimental research subject to study the physiological effects of weightlessness.

"Once people finally decided space flight was here to stay, I kept figuring they might want to run a medical experiment on someone who had something unusual on them and that I'd be a prime candidate," Mr. Slayton said.

Mr. Slayton is beginning to learn Russian, he said, and doing whatever little things I can to get a head to be a prime candidate for the proposed Russian-American joint space mission.

Mrs. Meir Tells Aides Of Romanians' Views

JERUSALEM, May 8 (UPI)—Premier Golda Meir summoned her cabinet today to hear a report on her recent trip to Romania.

Political sources said the special cabinet session was decided on by Mrs. Meir yesterday following her return from four days of talks with Romanian leaders. A joint Israeli-Romanian communiqué following the visit underscored the outstanding international issues, and urged "the continuation of efforts toward a peaceful settlement of [the Arab-Israeli] conflict."

Mrs. Meir told newsmen the Romanians wanted peace in the Middle East, although they did not want to act as mediators in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Political sources said this was the message she had for her ministers.

Oman Planes Attack S. Yemen Gun Posts

MUSCAT, May 8 (Reuters)—The Sultanate of Oman's air force bombed gun positions in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen over the weekend after Yemeni fire had killed six Omani soldiers, the Omani Defense Department announced here.

The department accused South Yemeni forces of firing mortars and machine guns for one and a half days across the border at an Omani fort in Habrut, a frontier post about 80 miles inland from the Indian Ocean.

ian-American joint flight—his only prospect of a space flight. Crews for the last Apollo flight to the moon next December and the earth-orbiting Skylab flights next year, which are designed to study the physiology of man in space, were selected months ago when Mr. Slayton still was grounded and when his heart rhythm problem had not been completely resolved.

When electrocardiograms recorded a pattern of atrial fibrillation, Mr. Slayton said he was conscious of just "a little erratic pulsation in my neck." He added that at worst it was "irksome" and that it never interfered with his physical activity. In fact, for reasons that cardiologists cannot explain, Mr. Slayton, unlike other patients with the disorder, could make his heart rhythm revert to normal simply by exercising.

Space agency doctors did not consider the abnormal rhythm a contraindication to fly aboard the Mercury capsule. Dr. Berry and Mr. Slayton said, but other space agency administrators grounded him because, at that time, they were uncertain how severely weightlessness might aggravate the astronaut's heart problem.

"We played all kinds of games," Mr. Slayton said as he described how he selectively eliminated every factor known to precipitate the abnormal beats.

"I quit smoking, stopped drink-

ing coffee and gave up cocktails among other things," for periods of six weeks—all without success in averting bursts of the rhythm.

To exclude serious causes of the problem and to get Mr. Slayton back on flight status, Dr. Berry said that he had outlined a series of medical tests including one called heart catheterization. Heart catheterization involves putting a thin tube in an artery in the arm or leg and threading it back into the heart. Dr. Berry said the tests were not done then because:

"NASA management decided it wasn't worthwhile because the test involved some risk but more because officials had already made a decision which they felt was best for the program and they did not want to reverse."

Mr. Slayton said: "It was a political not a medical decision."

Then Mr. Slayton's attacks of atrial fibrillation became more frequent. So with Dr. Berry's guidance, Mr. Slayton consulted Dr. Paul Dudley White of Boston, who suggested trial doses of a drug called quinidine to convert the rhythm to normal. This was successful.

Alvin Goldstein Dies; Trapped Leopold and Loeb

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., May 8 (AP)—Alvin Goldstein, 70, who at age 22 won a Pulitzer Prize for reporting that helped solve the Leopold-Loeb murder-kidnap case, died Saturday in a hospital here.

Mr. Goldstein had lived in Larkspur, north of San Francisco, since retiring from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch four years ago.

He and James W. Mulroy shared the prize in 1925 when they were reporters for the Chicago Daily News and covered the kidnap-murder of Bobby Franks, 14.

They located classmates of Nathan Leopold, and learned that he had owned a portable typewriter. They found samples of writing from the machine which matched that of the ransom note to Franks's parents. The typewriter was later found in a bag on Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb, a friend, were convicted of the crime.

Mr. Goldstein soon moved to the Post-Dispatch, for which he worked more than 40 years, mostly as the paper's New York correspondent.

GM to Recall, Repair 350,000 Vega Models

DETROIT, May 8 (AP)—General Motors Corp. announced today that it is recalling 350,000 Chevrolet Vegas to correct a problem that could cause the throttle to stick partially open.

The recall, involving 1971 and 1972 models equipped with single-barrel carburetors, is a substantial proportion of all Vegas built since production of the subcompact began in the fall of 1971.

Russia Told Britain Deplores Expulsion

LONDON, May 8 (Reuters)—Britain today told the Soviet Union that it deeply deplored the expulsion of London Times correspondent David Bonavia from Moscow.

Sir Thomas Brimelow, a deputy under secretary at the Foreign Office, described the expulsion order as "unjustified and unjustifiable."

Soviet Allows New Exodus Of Germans

Reported Decision Affects Ethnic Group

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, May 8 (UPI)—Soviet authorities quietly permitted more than 1,200 ethnic Germans to be repatriated to West Germany last year and are expected to allow even more to emigrate this year, according to well placed sources here.

This largely unpublished friendly gesture to the government of Chancellor Willy Brandt, following years of Soviet refusal to deal with West German requests for repatriation, is described as a by-product of the Soviet-West German nonaggression treaty signed in August, 1970.

West German officials have denied that a recent disclosure of the Soviet move was timed to help the Brandt government achieve ratification of the treaty this week but other diplomats see a connection.

As the treaty debate approached, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel announced in Bonn on April 13, after meeting with Valentin Falin, the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, that the Kremlin was prepared to grant exit visas to 700 ethnic Germans living in the Soviet Union.

Russians Concerned
The Russians, watching the ratification process with obvious concern because of the importance of the treaty to the Kremlin's policy in Central Europe, have coupled warnings of consequences if ratification fails with measures designed to make Soviet-German cooperation seem more attractive to legislators in Bonn.

Evidently out of fear of complicating the Brandt government's campaign on behalf of the treaty, the Soviet press has toned down earlier criticism of opposition forces in Germany and restricted itself to largely factual accounts of the tense and close tests of strength in the Bundestag, the lower house.

West German Embassy officials disclosed Friday that talks have just begun on expanding the newly established twice-a-week commercial air links between Frankfurt and Moscow to include at least two more flights from Frankfurt to Tokyo by way of Moscow and across Siberia.

But except for Mr. Scheel's announcement last month, both sides have refrained from publicizing the shift of Soviet policy on German repatriation. Although Moscow actually took the major step by granting the visas last year.

Stopped Drugs

Ordinarily, patients with atrial fibrillation must take drugs like quinidine every day to prevent recurrence of the abnormal rhythm. But because Mr. Slayton said he thought he could not regain solo flying status if he took a medication, he stopped taking quinidine without consulting a doctor. Since then, his rhythm has remained normal without benefit of the pills.

"Nobody understands why," Mr. Slayton said.

Nevertheless, his prospects for regaining flight status brightened. With NASA's approval, Dr. Berry arranged for the catheterization and other heart tests to be done at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

A key factor in deciding to do the tests then and not several years before, Dr. Berry said, was that the catheterization technique had been refined in the interval to the point where it posed much less risk to a patient.

Now, Mr. Slayton says he is realistic about his prospects of piloting a proposed Russian-American flight.

"Eligibility is an improvement of where I've been. But even if the flight is agreed upon it doesn't necessarily mean I'd get it."

S. Africa Orders A Douglas-Home To Leave Country

JOHANNESBURG, May 8 (Reuters)—Mark Douglas-Home, editor of a controversial issue of the Witwatersrand University student newspaper, today was told to leave South Africa by midnight Wednesday.

The 21-year-old nephew of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, was served with a police notice informing him that his temporary residence permit would expire by that date.

The recent issue of the paper provoked a storm in Parliament, plus demands from the Afrikaans press for the editor's deportation. A front-page cartoon showed a naked boy looking into a toilet bowl and asking: "Fardon me, are you the prime minister?"

Mr. Douglas-Home went into hiding over the weekend following death threats against him. Yesterday, he said that he would meet security police today and expected to be told to leave the country. The notice was handed to him at police headquarters here in the presence of a senior British consular official.

On NATO Inspection

BODØ, Norway, May 8 (Reuters)—Gen. William Westmoreland, U.S. Army chief of staff, left here for the Netherlands tonight after a three-day visit during which he inspected military installations on NATO's northern flank.

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BLACK BOX—The flight recorder of the Alitalia DC-8 that crashed Friday night near Palermo, Sicily, was found Sunday and will be examined by investigators probing the wreck, Italy's worst air disaster, in which 115 persons died.

Mr. Scheel's announcement was the first public confirmation that the Soviet Union was prepared to permit stable emigration of ethnic Germans.

Some of the ethnic Germans involved are members of families divided by World War II after the retreat of German troops from Soviet territory. Others are residents of a former section of East Prussia around Königsberg, now Kaliningrad, which passed to Soviet control in 1945. Still others have unresolved historic claims to German citizenship. Informants said that only a handful might have been former German prisoners of war.

The ethnic Germans who went to Germany last year included some from around Leningrad, from the Baltic republics and even considerable numbers from the Volga German communities exiled by Stalin from the Volga River regions to the central Asian republic of Kazakhstan early in World War II.

Cosmos-488 and 489 Up
MOSCOW, May 8 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has launched the 488th and the 489th in its Cosmos series of unmanned earth satellites. Tass said yesterday, Cosmos-488 was launched Saturday and Cosmos-489 on Friday.



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KGB Searches 14 Apartments For Clues to Dissident Paper

MOSCOW, May 8 (AP)—The secret police searched the apartments of at least 14 Moscow dissidents Friday night, apparently as part of the official attempt to crush the underground journal *Chronicle of Current Events*.

Dissident sources said KGB agents spent nine hours rummaging through the apartment of Fyotr Yakir, one of the most active dissidents. They said other searches were conducted at the same time in other parts of the city.

The agents seized from Mr. Yakir a bundle of underground literature and books published abroad, the sources said, and told Mr. Yakir the search was in connection with "Case No. 24."

"Case 24" was reportedly opened early this year after a decision by the Communist party leadership to uproot the *Chronicle of Current Events*, the organ of the underground civil rights movement.

Hundreds Questioned
From Odessa to Leningrad, from Riga to Novosibirsk, hundreds of people have been questioned and dozens of homes have been painstakingly searched in connection with Case 24. Despite the deployment of KGB agents, which dissidents say is on a scale unprecedented since Stalin, the latest issue of the *Chronicle* appeared on schedule at the end of March.

It was not immediately known if the other searches were directly connected with Case 24. But most of those persons whose apartments were searched were known to have signed at one time or another various petitions and appeals, part of the raw material for the *Chronicle*.

Typed on onionskin paper, the *Chronicle* circulates clandestinely from hand to hand and records in deadpan prose what its editors consider to be violations of civil rights by the authorities, provides news of people thought to have been imprisoned unfairly and demands for personal use.

Police and Terrorists
Clash in Town in Iran
TEHRAN, May 8 (AP)—A street gun battle between police and members of an underground guerrilla group resulted in the deaths of one policeman and a terrorist, police announced today.

The battle Saturday followed a police inquiry into explosions at a sex-magazine office and an airline sales office here last week. The gunfire erupted when police spotted the suspects in the town of Khorshid, west of here, the announcement said.

Several terrorists were captured and quantities of ammunition seized.

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IMF Plan Urges Radical Changes

Monetary Reform Aimed at U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—A fairly detailed proposal for an international monetary reform, in the form of a closely-knit, international monetary fund, is being prepared by the staff of the 120-country International Monetary Fund (IMF), according to a source familiar with the work.

The source said the plan, which is being developed by the staff of the IMF, is being prepared by the staff of the IMF, and is being prepared by the staff of the IMF.

Can no longer let dollars up abroad and must buy dollars that flow out in future with gold or other assets by definite deadlines.

Should be as prepared as possible to accept the dollar again (or sell upward) as conditions change.

Should expect to see billions of dollars held by other governments turned in to the IMF gradually to buy them back.

Must get over the idea that nations will be made to give up their balance of payments and that gold will soon be taken from its place as an international reserve asset.

What the proposal omits—any action to pressure others into giving up their balance of payments and that gold will soon be taken from its place as an international reserve asset.

Must get over the idea that nations will be made to give up their balance of payments and that gold will soon be taken from its place as an international reserve asset.

Today's increases had no effect on the dollar, which remained steady on international markets.

One bullion dealer attributed the sharp rise to persistent buying in a thin market.

"There's no huge volume," he said. "The metal just isn't there."

Gold Price Up, \$52.50 an Ounce

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—Heavy buying sent the price of gold soaring to new peaks in major centers of Europe's free market today but dealers said the demand was largely industrial with no monetary undertones.

In two major markets—London and Zurich—the price exceeded \$52 an ounce for the first time. In London, the price closed at \$52.50, up from the afternoon fixing of \$52.07 and Friday's \$51.05.

The Zurich closing price also was \$52.50, compared with this opening range of \$51.15—\$51.40.

Today's increases had no effect on the dollar, which remained steady on international markets.

Banks' Profits In Japan Rise

TOKYO, May 8 (AP-DJ)—Five leading Japanese banks reported increases in profits for the half year ended March 31, while two manufacturing companies showed sharp declines.

The gains for the banks ranged from 1.6 percent for Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank to 4.1 percent for Sanwa Bank.

The Bank of Tokyo, net income rose 3.1 percent to 4.26 billion yen (about \$1.38 million) from the year-earlier period. Revenue increased to 14.13 billion yen from 12.9 billion.

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank profits were up 4.1 percent to 5.69 billion yen, compared to the year-earlier 5.38 billion yen.

Mitsubishi Bank reported earnings of 11.94 billion yen as revenue climbed to 14.27 billion yen from 12.88 billion yen.

Profits at Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank were up 4.8 percent to 5.69 billion yen, compared to the year-earlier 5.38 billion yen.

A 4.1 percent profit increase was reported at Sanwa Bank, with earnings at 10.52 billion yen. Revenue totaled 13.71 billion yen, compared to the year-earlier 12.84 billion.

Net income for Kanagawa Industrial Chemical, which manufactures pesticides, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, climbed to 572 million yen from the 157 million yen reported in the year-ago half.

Sales in the latest period were up 15.7 percent at 29.49 billion yen. The company cut its semi-annual dividend to 3 yen a share from the 3.75 yen paid previously.

Profits at Sumitomo Electric Industries was off 19 percent at 1.44 billion yen from the 1971 half. Sales slipped 2.4 percent to 77.72 billion yen. The wires and cables producer paid an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 3 yen a share.

way of saying that, in the case above, Italy would use French francs to buy lire, acquiring the francs by spending such "primary" reserve assets as gold or SDRs.

On the IMF itself might conduct such operations.

The IMF reasons that such a scheme would be the final step into an era in which other nations would no longer depend on heavy U.S. payments deficits for growth in their monetary reserves.

Strategists say the proposed plan would be more orderly and would enhance the IMF's role as a sort of world central bank rationally creating extra SDRs for reserve growth.

Thus the IMF planners would not want to see any upstart currency, such as one the EEC countries might ultimately create, usurping the reserve role.

Ironically, the report finds, what has passed for a monetary system since Aug. 16 is "more dollar-centered than ever before."

Other governments still absorb dollars in order to hold currency values relatively steady, but now they do it without any U.S. pledge to redeem the dollars in gold.

The dollar holdings of foreign governments were \$47.9 billion at the end of January, up from \$38 billion last July and \$20 billion at the close of January, 1971.

To remove that existing "overhang" of foreign-held dollars, the report proposes giving other nations the option (and perhaps up to a point the obligation) to turn these balances into SDRs through what it calls "consolidation arrangements."

Basically, these would have the IMF absorb the dollars in return for a big new issue of SDRs.

To keep these foreigners' dollar holdings from swelling indefinitely (or from being curbed only by trade-choking protectionist controls by the United States and others), the IMF report proposes annual or even quarterly "compulsory conversion." That means that if West Germany were to accumulate \$500 million in three months' time, for instance, the U.S. Treasury would face a firm deadline for coughing up a like amount of gold, SDRs or other currencies to buy them back.

To meet its obligation, the United States might have to borrow from other nations or from the IMF.

The report concedes that the United States cannot be expected to agree to such "asset financing" of its payments deficits "unless it could count on exchange-rate policy as one means of curbing deficits."

Now that Congress has enacted President Nixon's request for devaluation of the dollar, raising the price of gold to \$38 an ounce, parity changes the U.S. dollar have become an acknowledged part of the exchange-rate mechanism, the report says.

For the consolidated domestic group, the profit decline was even sharper than for the parent and the worldwide group. Profit plummeted to 10.8 million DM from 20.2 million.

VW's 1971 worldwide group sales rose to 17.31 billion DM from 15.87 billion. For the parent, volume increased to 11.237 billion DM from 9.933 billion.

Last year, VW manufactured 2,353,829 motor vehicles, up from 2,214,937 units in 1970.

But in the first 1972 quarter, worldwide group sales declined to 4.137 billion DM from 4.2 billion a year earlier. Domestic sales were down 2 percent at 1.951 billion DM and foreign sales were down 1 percent at 2.186 billion DM.

Motor vehicle production in the first 1972 quarter was 493,000 units for the whole group, off 4 percent.

Presenting the 1971 annual report, Mr. Leiding emphasized that "although our profit last year

was miserably small, we didn't show red figures."

"We don't expect red figures from 1972, although, admittedly, it won't be good," he added.

He said right now it is impossible to publish any profit and sales projections.

In order to avoid a loss this year, he said, a price increase for cars "appears almost inevitable."

VW, he said, plans capital spending of 6.8 billion DM for a five-year period started 1971 and running through 1975.

Mr. Leiding said he could not, at this point, disclose any details of the new model line other than

saying that it meant introduction of a whole new generation of cars for the company.

"We do not have any intention right now to phase out our current models," he said. "The beetle, of which we build a record of 5,800 units daily, is here to stay."

Discussing VW's economic situation, finance manager Friedrich Thome noted that an operational loss of 35 million DM at Audi-NSU had been taken over by VW and this helped depress overall profit. The currency realignment last year also contributed to VW's lower income by cutting into profit margins on exports.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

French Merger Talks Broken Off

Negotiations for a merger of Jeumont-Schneider with Cie. Electro-Mécanique (CEM), a French subsidiary of Brown Boveri of Switzerland, have broken off. "We have reached the conclusion that the objectives of Jeumont-Schneider and those of Brown Boveri were incompatible," a spokesman for Jeumont-Schneider said.

The Schneider Group, which owns 38 percent of Jeumont-Schneider, and Brown Boveri of Belgium were to have a combined interest of about 30 percent in the merged company. Brown Boveri, which owns 38 percent of CEM, was expected to have a 35 percent interest. Also, France's Cie. Générale d'Électricité (CGE) was to have acquired Jeumont-Schneider's turbo-alternator division, which accounts for about 25 percent of total sales.

ENI Reportedly Seeks Association

State-owned Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi of Italy (ENI) is reportedly proposing the formation of an association between European oil companies to better meet demands from producing countries.

"We sincerely wish to work out a real European oil policy, as we are convinced that developing countries are engaged in an irreversible process," ENI vice-president Francesco Forte is quoted as having told the French financial daily, Les Echos.

Chrysler Share Offering in Japan

Japan's Finance Ministry is expected to approve soon a plan under which Chrysler Corp. will sell about one million of its shares in Japan, the first

such foreign equity offer in the post-war period. Last May, Chrysler agreed to purchase a 35 percent interest in Mitsubishi Motors for about \$100 million to be spread over three years. At the time, Chrysler officials said the \$100 million would be obtained from Chrysler's cash flow. Subsequently, however, Japan's balance of payments has moved excessively into surplus and the United States has suffered continued large deficits—with neither government anxious to see large amounts of dollars moving into Japan. Japanese brokers say the issue is expected to be priced near \$35 a share, which would allow Chrysler to cover this year's installment with funds raised in Japan.

BLMC Buys Innocenti Unit

British Leyland Motor Corp., confirming reports it denied last week, is buying the vehicle division of Milan-based Innocenti as part of a plan to get a bigger share of Common Market car sales. BLMC is paying about \$23 million (\$7.8 million) for the company which assembles and sells Austin Morris cars in Italy. The marketing in Italy of other BLMC cars—mainly Triumph, Rover and Jaguar—is controlled by British Leyland Italia, which now will be merged with Innocenti. A statement from the Italian company said the takeover, which followed 12 years of collaboration between the two companies, would mean an increase in production and the development of new models. Current BLMC sales to Europe as a whole total some 247,000 units a year and it is expected that this will increase to 500,000 units by 1975.

Anaconda to Sell Timberlands

Anaconda Co. will sell U.S. Plywood-Champion Paper 870,000 acres of timberland and certain rights in Montana for \$117 million. Mineral rights are being retained by Anaconda.

Auto Firm 'Not in Crisis,' Chairman Says

VW '71 Net Plunges; Downtrend Persists

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, May 8 (AP-DJ)—After-tax profit of Volkswagenwerk plunged to 12 million deutsche marks (about \$3.7 million) in 1971 from 190 million DM in 1970. Worldwide group profit fell to 147 million DM from 497 million, the company reported today.

Without giving figures, chairman Rudolf Leiding said earnings continued their downward trend in the first 1972 quarter. But he said "there shouldn't be any hysteria about our profit decline. Volkswagen isn't in a crisis."

He said 1972 and 1973 "will be hard years" for VW. The difficulties will be overcome once the motor company's "complete new model line" is ready, he said. However, he did not say when the new model line, now under development, will be ready.

Development of such a model program normally takes four to five years, he said, "but we're striving to shorten this."

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U.S. Weighs Oil-Tax Changes

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, May 8 (NYT)—Administration officials are working on a plan aimed at countering the demands of tax-reformers for a further reduction in the oil-depletion allowance.

Their idea would require that the money that companies and individuals save because of the depletion allowance be plowed back into exploration for and development of new oil and gas-producing properties.

They hope to be able to sell the plan to Congress with the argument that there is already a critical shortage of usable fuel in this country and that larger, rather than smaller, incentives are needed for the development of new energy sources.

Treasury Secretary John Connally is not the originator of the plan but it has his tentative blessing. He is reported to have tried it out on some of his friends from the oil industry and to have received a generally favorable response.

Wall Street Sits Out Uncertainty on Vietnam

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 8 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated today in the slowest trading since last November as uncertainties of the Indochina war dampened investor sentiment.

Wall Street riveted its attention on the National Security Council meeting called by the President.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down by nearly 5 points at 1 p.m., ended at 937.84 with a loss of 3.39. Just prior to the close, the White House announced that the President planned a nationwide address tonight "on the situation in Southeast Asia."

"There is no disputing that the deteriorating military situation in South Vietnam is depressing stock market psychology," Moody's Stock Survey informed subscribers this morning.

Turnover Skipped

Analysts said the skimpy turnover of 11.25 million shares today denoted the caution of investors.

Gold-mining stocks hit pay dirt while the majority of NYSE issues showed losses. With bullion prices reaching record levels in European markets, Dome Mines rose 1 5/8 to 68 7/8 and Campbell & East Ltd. climbed 1 1/4 to 32 1/2. Other leading golds rose by fractions.

American Telephone, closing unchanged at 42 5/8, traded at a 1972 low of 42 3/8—a price at which the yield is approximately 6.10 percent. The stock has been hampered by the company's heavy financing needs and by three years of relatively flat earnings.

Several international oils—Gulf, Mobil and Texaco—slipped by fractions in active trading.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea, which reported a loss for its latest quarter after the market close on Friday, eased 1/2 to 18 3/8.

Computer Sciences, off 3/8 to 7 3/4, reported large losses for its latest quarter and for the fiscal year ended March 31.

Sunshine Mining fell 5/8 to 8. A week ago, a fire swept its silver mine in Kellogg, Idaho, killing at least 35 miners.

Most glamour issues moved downward. Polaroid dropped 3 7/8 to 135 1/8, despite a recommendation by Bache & Co.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 33 to 2740. Kaiser Industries, the most active issue, was unchanged at 7 1/8. Cole National, second most active, declined 3/4 to 22 7/8.

Among other active issues, Mobil Home Industries was down 3/8 at 27 1/8. Syntex rose 1 1/4 at 87 3/8 and Kenton gained 1/8 at 7 1/8.

Bond prices drifted fractionally lower in listless trading.

German Labor Disputes

WIESBADEN, West Germany, May 8 (AP)—West Germany lost a record 4.5 million working days through labor disputes in 1971, the federal statistics office reported today—the highest count since strike figures were first calculated in 1950.

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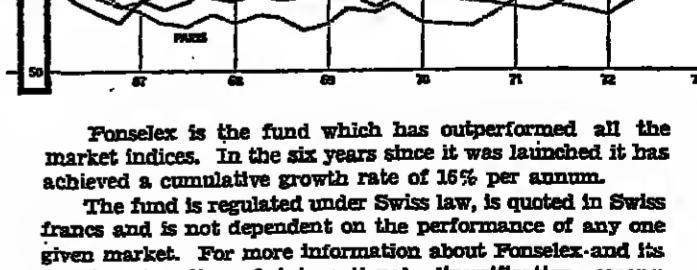
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—1972—		Stocks and	Stk.	100s. First High Low Last			
High-Low	Div.	In \$					
84 1/2	6 1/2	Leasco Cp	wt	50	6 1/2	7	6 1/2

Mutual Funds

closing prices on May 8, 1972

Capital Growth Company S.A.
We have 82.12%

Net					—1972— Stocks and					Sta.					Net					—1972— Stocks and				
Year	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div.	In.	\$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div.	In.	\$				

[illegible]

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies):

Midway Indicated Prices.

25	20 1/4	Statham Ins	16
SV 1/2	6 1/4	Steelmet Inc	7

22	21%	22	—	14	9%	5%	URS Systems	6	0%	8%	8%	8	
7%	7%	7%	—	1%	15%	13%	Utah IdSu	.80	32	13½	13½	13½	73

year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date, g—Paid last year, h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split

k-Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue
 dividends in arrears, t-New issue, u-Paid this year
 dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at
 dividend meeting, v-Declared or paid in 1972 plus
 dividends in arrears, w-When issued, x-When
 value on re-distribution, y-When distributed
 94 cl-Called, x-Ex dividend, y-Ex dividend and
 16 16 warrants, ww-With warrants, wd-When distrib-
 16 16 w-When issued, nd-Next day delivery.
 16 16 (under the Bankruptcy Act), or securities assumed
 16 16 such companies, in-Foreign issue subject to interest
 16 16
 16 Year's high and low range does not include chan-
 16 16 In latest day's trading.
 16 16 per cent of prior, or stock dividend amounting to
 16 16 range and dividend are shown for the new stock or

Det.	4,110	Finster	5
1. d. Minas-	2,043	Generall.	5
ck-Ougree.	7,104	Italsider	

C.F.E. 8-37	94%	93%	Pekarna 83-86...	99%	100%	W. Kilde 5-29.....	76%	77%
Coria Union 77-78	101%	102%	Petronor 85-85...	100%	101%	V. atsu 63-84.....	70%	187%
Com Union 83-85	102%	103%	Ph Mar 8-78	90%	105	Kubota 67-84.....	155	157

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ClayBank..	4.39	RoyalDutch..	72
ChemGr..	3.34	Sf.Gobain....	17
	1.39		2

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Knicks Lose, 4 Games to 1

Chamberlain Leads Lakers To NBA Title Despite Injury

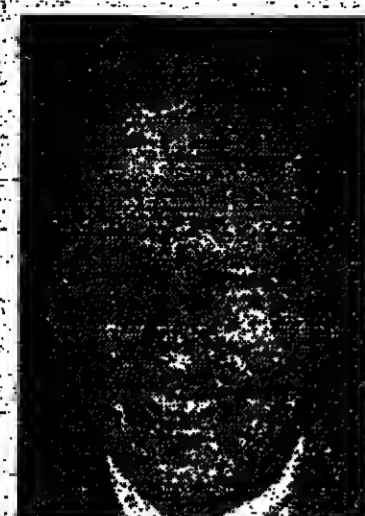
By Leonard Koppett
 LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 8 (UPI)—The National Basketball Association title, sought so long by the Los Angeles Lakers and their coach, Bill Sharman, finally was theirs last night as they defeated the New York Knicks 167-147 in the final round of the playoffs, four games to one.

The Lakers, who had won their first NBA championship in 1957, were led by Chamberlain, who scored 44 points and made 11 of 15 free throws. He also had 14 rebounds and 10 assists.

Chamberlain, who was injured in the first round, played through the pain and led the Lakers to victory. He was the only player to score in double figures for the Lakers.

The Knicks, who had won their first NBA championship in 1950, were led by Willis Reed, who scored 24 points and had 14 rebounds. He also had 10 assists.

The game was a defensive struggle, with both teams committing many fouls. The Lakers won the game on a last-second shot by Chamberlain.



Coach Bill Sharman another championship

Murt Newcombe Wins Tennis Doctor Is Fine Shotmaker

AS VEGAS, Nev., May 8 (UPI)—The Australian John Newcombe, a former world number one, won the tennis title here last night, defeating the American Murt Newcombe 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Newcombe, who was the defending champion, won the title in his first appearance in the final. He was the only player to win the title in his first appearance in the final.

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The Scoreboard

WRESTLING—At Tulsa, Okla., the American Wrestling Association title was won by the American Murt Newcombe, who defeated the Australian John Newcombe 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

BASEBALL—At St. Louis, Mo., the St. Louis Cardinals won the game from the New York Yankees 4-3.

FOOTBALL—At New York, N.Y., the New York Jets won the game from the New York Giants 17-10.

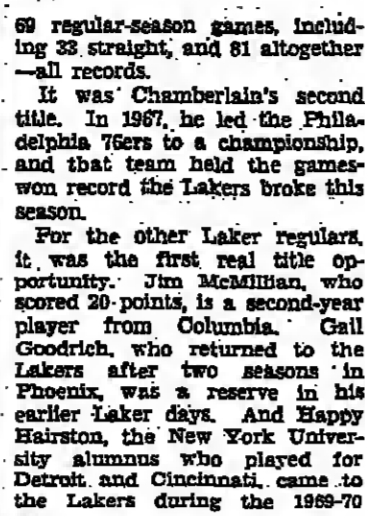
Italian Captures Harness Driving

PHILADELPHIA, May 8 (UPI)—Giuseppe Guzzinati, an Italian, won the harness driving title here last night, defeating the American Murt Newcombe 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Guzzinati, who was the defending champion, won the title in his first appearance in the final. He was the only player to win the title in his first appearance in the final.

Finnegan to Defend Title

LONDON, May 8 (Reuters)—Chris Finnegan of Britain will defend his European light-heavyweight boxing title against Jan Lubbers of the Netherlands here at Royal Albert Hall on June 6, it was announced today.



Coach Bill Sharman another championship

It was Chamberlain's second title. In 1957, he led the Philadelphia 76ers to a championship, and that team held the game-winning record the Lakers broke this season.

For the other Laker regulars, it was the first real title opportunity. Jim McMillin, who scored 20 points, is a second-year player from Columbia. Gail Goodrich, who returned to the Lakers after two seasons in Phoenix, was a reserve in his earlier Laker days. And Happy Hairston, the New York University alumnus who played for Detroit and Cincinnati, came to the Lakers during the 1969-70 season.

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BASEBALL—At St. Louis, Mo., the St. Louis Cardinals won the game from the New York Yankees 4-3.

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A Clean-Up at the Kentucky Derby

By Gerald Sizemore
 LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8 (UPI)—A new day was dawning and already, standing about in groups of three and four, some 25 boys were waiting to leave the Churchill Downs backstretch and go to work.

Four-hundred cubic yards of garbage awaited them in the infield. It was going to be a long haul.

The garbage, like nearly everything else connected with this 98th Kentucky Derby, was of record proportion.

"We had 367 cubic yards of trash last year," the track's trivia expert informed yesterday. He was bragging, of course. More mass meat people, 130,561. More people meant more betting on the Derby, \$2,385,336, and on whole program, \$7,184,717.

Some 75,000 fans did a real job on the infield, but it was nothing compared to what Riva Ridge had done to the 15 horses which opposed him on the track. Riva Ridge 41 and 42 constituted a fallout area yesterday morning. Only Riva Ridge looked good. Hold Your Peace was pooped.

"Swallowed Up"
 "This little horse has a right to be tired," assistant trainer Jim Milner said of the 3-year-old colt which finished third in the Derby, the second choice which had fought Riva Ridge for more than a mile of the 1 1/4 miles before surrendering. "He ran his guts out, but just got swallowed up. He tied into the wrong horse."

"Everything went perfect for Hold Your Peace all year, until he hit the three-eighths pole Saturday. He'd tried Riva Ridge pretty good at the five-eighths, and again at the quarter. Turcotte (Riva Ridge's jockey Ron Turcotte) always had one notch left. We had no excuses. We ran the second-best horse. Without Hold Your Peace, it wouldn't have been a horse race."

No Le Chateau came on to grab second place in the final eighth of a mile. One-on-one, with no Riva Ridge to contend with, Hold Your Peace would have handled the runner-up, Milner assured.

"The race was run right off the drawing board," he said. "I'm sure we figured it the same way they did—a two-horse race. It was him or me. We tracked him. Neither boy was going to be instructed to 'send' his mount, but they were going to be there, on the lead, no doubt about it."

"Turcotte, I thought, did a great job. He kept Riva Ridge about six feet off the rail, where it was a little deeper. And he rated his horse beautifully. A good job, on an outstanding horse."

Twenty stalls away, at the other end of the barn, young Grover Stephens was echoing Milner's thoughts. Stephens trains Sensitive Music, the Derby fifth.

"Riva Ridge sure did impress me," he said. "Lord, he had to impress anybody who had two eyes in his head. The time was good (2:01.4/5), the style was good (only one flick of the whip), and the way he did it convinced you he could do so two miles."

"I'm taking Sensitive Music to Chicago. We don't want to run against Riva Ridge again—not for a while anyhow. He'll break your heart. And with all the money they're around, I don't intend breaking my horse's heart chasing a better horse."

In Barn 42
 Between Hold Your Peace and Sensitive Music, in barn 42, were Rokeby Stable's Head Of The River and Key To The Mint. Head Of The River ran eighth. Key To The Mint, winner of the Derby, stayed in his stall. The trial had been his first race in nearly two months, following an injury in Florida.

"I guess that's the one that will be looking for Riva Ridge next," Milner said. "I wish him well. It's some assignment."

Milner indicated Hold Your Peace might skip the Kentucky Derby in Chicago. Sensitive Music is a two-year-old, as is Hold Your Peace. The Derby fourth at 2:01.4/5. No Le Chateau goes to New York, where Homer Pardue will think about it.

Bonded for Omaha
 Charles Nicholas, the Montana banker-rancher who owns and trains Dr. Neale, put his horse on a van for Omaha. Dr. Neale was 15th of 16 in the Derby.

"I'm disappointed because I don't think it took much horse to be on the board yesterday," Nicholas declared. "And I turned down \$100,000 for this colt after he was third in the trial."

What Nicholas was saying was that there was a large amount of garbage in the 98th Kentucky Derby. As much as correspondingly as there was in the infield yesterday morning. Four-hundred cubic yards. That's a lot of trash. But Riva Ridge, that's a lot of horse.

The Bruins' Big Edge Is High-Grade Orr

By Dean McGowan
 NEW YORK, May 8 (UPI)—In talent and aggression, all things might be considered equal between the Boston Bruins and the New York Rangers, except for one man—Bobby Orr.

The Bruins defenseman took matters into his own hands yesterday afternoon at Madison Square Garden, scoring twice to lead the Bruins to a 3-2 victory and a 3-1 lead over New York in the Stanley Cup final.

It was a remarkable performance by the five-time consecutive winner of the Norris Trophy, emblematic of the National Hockey League's best defenseman. But Orr is more than that. He is the league's best hockey player.

The 24-year-old star controls the action wherever it is on the ice. This despite playing on a left knee that will require surgery at the end of this long and bitterly contested season.

Orr was noticeably slower from the midpoint of the game on. He had blocked a hard shot by Pete Stenkowski, the puck hitting his tender knee. Between the second and third periods, he was given an injection to reduce the swelling.

But before Orr appeared to slow down, he had scored twice in the first period, then set up what proved to be the winning goal. Don Marcotte's score at 13:32 of the middle period when the Bruins were short-handed.

After the game, in the steam-bath that was the Boston dressing room, Orr was surrounded by reporters. He said, "This was our best game because we checked so well they could not get started, could not play their open passing game."

On the winning goal Orr explained, "I couldn't shoot because I was so tired. I covered. But I saw that Donnie Marcotte was moving toward the goal alone, uncovered. I got the puck by Park to Donnie, and he just shoved it into the goal."

Asked if he felt he had to do something special in this game, Orr replied, "No, I didn't feel I had to do anything exceptional."

Changes Sought In Davis Cup

LONDON, May 8 (Reuters)—The Davis Cup tennis tournament will consider changes in the competition in their annual meeting, scheduled for London on July 6, Basil Reay, British secretary of the Davis Cup Nations, revealed today.

Britain and Italy are to propose a reorganization of the early rounds to avoid an overcrowded schedule. The chief points of the plan are that entries should close on July 15 of the previous year, and that the 16 "weaker" nations be drawn in the first round. The opening round would be played at any time between Aug. 15 and April 23.

The United States is to propose that each zone competition be confined to one venue during one week, which is more on the lines of the women's Federation Cup.

30 Innings Without a Run

Brewers Beat Angels, End Scoreless Streak

NEW YORK, May 8 (UPI)—Billy Conigliaro cracked a two-run homer with two out in the sixth inning and relief ace Ken Sanders saved his fourth game of the year yesterday as the Milwaukee Brewers broke a scoring slump to beat the California Angels, 5-2, at Anaheim, Calif.

After being shut out for 30 straight innings, the Brewers, batting 159 as a team, finally scored a run in the third on a single, wild pitch and two fielder's choices.

After the Angels tied the score on Bob Oliver's solo homer in the fifth, the Brewers really came to life. George Scott singled off loser Rick Clark, and Conigliaro hit his second homer of the year to make it 3-1.

Milwaukee starter Bill Parsons, who evened his won-lost record at 3-2, gave up only three hits in six innings plus. But Oliver, playing his first game since being acquired from Kansas City Friday, sent the right-hander to the shower when he doubled to lead off the seventh. Brewer manager Dave Bristol brought on Sanders. Leo Cardenas singled in Oliver but that was all Milwaukee got.

Athletics 7, Yankees 5
 Mike Epstein's boss-loaded single drove in two runs during a four-run fifth-inning rally and gave Oakland a 7-5 victory and a three-game sweep of New York at Oakland. Dave Duncan drove in three runs with his fourth homer of the year in the fourth as the A's battled back from a 5-0 deficit.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
 Eastern Division
 Detroit 10 6 325
 Baltimore 10 7 338
 Cleveland 10 7 338
 Kansas City 10 7 338
 Minnesota 10 7 338
 Milwaukee 10 7 338

Western Division
 Minnesota 10 6 300
 Chicago 10 6 323
 Texas 10 6 323
 California 10 6 323

Sunday's Results
 Oakland 7, New York 5
 Milwaukee 5, California 2
 Cleveland 4, Chicago 1
 Baltimore 5, Kansas City 4
 Minnesota 5, Boston 4

Monday's Game
 New York Yankees at night (Only game scheduled)
 NATIONAL LEAGUE
 Eastern Division
 New York 10 6 367
 Philadelphia 10 6 367
 Pittsburgh 10 6 367
 Chicago 10 6 367
 St. Louis 10 6 367

Western Division
 Houston 10 6 367
 Los Angeles 10 6 367
 San Diego 10 6 367
 Cincinnati 10 6 367
 Atlanta 10 6 367
 San Francisco 10 6 367

Sunday's Results
 Montreal 1, Los Angeles 0
 New York 5, San Diego 2
 Philadelphia 4, San Francisco 2
 Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 6
 St. Louis 4, Chicago 1
 Houston at Montreal, night (Only game scheduled)

Buchanan to Defend World Boxing Title

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Scotland's Ken Buchanan will defend his world lightweight boxing title against Panama's Roberto Duran, at Madison Square Garden here on June 26, it was announced today.

The 20-year-old Duran, ranked the No. 1 contender by the World Boxing Association, has won all his 17 pro fights, 23 by knockouts. Buchanan won a unanimous 15-round decision in his last title defense, against Panama's Ismael Laguna.

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